SUPPLEMENT TO
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1877.

PROPOSED ART EXHIBITIONS IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, was held in the Municipal Buildings on Saturday afternoon, with a view to organising a series of art exhibitions to be held in Bombay. There were present—the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sir Michael DeQuadros, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Colonel Fuller, Captain Morland, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Jamsetjee Dunjeebhoy Wadia, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mr. A. F. Moos, and several others.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Grant was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said he hoped the movement they were about to inaugurate would become popular; that there would be a long series of art exhibitions; and that finally an Art Gallery would be established in Bombay. He did not see why there should not be an annual art exhibition here as well as in Poona, Simla, and other places. What he proposed the meeting should do was to appoint a committee, in whose hands all the arrangements might be left.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said he had been requested to propose a committee. He trusted this meeting would mark the commencement of a new era in Bombay. There had been on more than one occasion an erratic exhibition of fine arts here, but they had never been followed up. It was a great pity that there was not one annually. We had now a Governor who was an artist of no mean talent, and he thought it was a very favourable opportunity of establishing an annual exhibition, and a gallery of paintings as well. (Hear, hear.) It was a great deprivation to himself, as it must be to many others, that there was no place in Bombay where they could go to see a decent picture. An Art Gallery would elevate taste in Bombay not only amongst Europeans, but amongst natives also. The Governor was very energetic in carrying through whatever he took in hand, and he (Mr. Maxwell) had no doubt that His Excellency would warmly approve of, and heartily assist in, this movement. They might not be able to get pictures by the old masters, or by the foremost artists of the present day, but they could establish a Gallery of good pictures, that would be a great treat to many people in Bombay. He proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed, with power to add to their number:—

Patron—H. E. the Governor.

Vice Patrons—H. E the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C S.I.

Committee—The Hon. James Gibbs, President, Brigadier-Genl. Aitchison, Col. Hancock, R.E., Sir Frank Souter, C.S I., Col. T. Huddlington, J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S, Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Kemball, Dr. Hunter, F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., J. M. Maclean, Esq., W. Webb, Esq., Dr. Maule, Dr. Cooke, Captain Morland, Sir T. Thompson, Bart., Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Grattan Geary, Esq., Col. Fuller, R.E., Dr. Blaney, Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. C.S I., the Hon. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, G. W. Terry, Esq., Dr. Sidney Smith, J. Griffiths, Esq., Col. Melliss, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C S I., Col. Hogge, Major Boyd, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, John Adams, Esq., the Hon. Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mandlick, Captain Crocket, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Esq., John Campbell, Esq., Kessowjee Naik, Esq., Rienzi Walton, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., Moorarjee Goculdass, Esq, Rughoonath Narayen Kote, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq., Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq., F. Mathew, Esq., Vurjeevundas Mahadowdass, Esq., Muncherjee Banajee, Esq, Venaveckrao R. Luxmonjee, Esq., Tapidass Vurjdass, Esq., Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthaki, Esq., Ardesir Framjee Moos, Esq., C. B. Braham, Esq., and Capt. Brebner, with power to add to their number.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, and said he thought the movement would be very popular and that the present time was the most favourable as we were lucky enough to have a Governor who was not only a good artist, as remarked by Mr. Maxwell, but had proved himself a distinguished patron of art. The annual exhibition of the Royal Academy and the permanent exhibition of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square as well as the works of art at the Louvre in Paris and at Versailles daily attracted large crowds of visitors. Every city of note in England had a picture gallery of its own, and those native gentlemen who had visited England and attended the art exhibitions there must have perceived that something of the kind was very much wanted in India. When native gentlemen who had not been abroad were told that a celebrated picture cost a lac of rupees they were lost in astonishment, but it only required that they should see the picture for themselves to know its value. When he was in England he saw a small picture gallery at Preston near Manchester which was the property of the celebrated Cotton Manufacturer, Mr. Horrocks, and worth about £20,000; and he trusted that the day would come when native gentlemen of wealth would be able to boast of possessing similar galleries of their own. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Capt. Morland proposed the following resolution:—"That the Committee of Management shall possess powers as follows—To appoint Jurors, to arrange all details regarding prices and bonus of admission to the exhibition and place of exhibition. To decide source of funds, whether in the first instance the requisite funds should be guaranteed or be raised by subscription, and all other details."

The Hon Mr. Ashburner seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Chairman announced that the first meeting of the Committee would be held on Friday next at 4 p. m.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Captain Morland and seconded by Sir Michael DeQuadros.

BOMBAY.

MR. H. MAXWELL has been elected Commodore of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, in succession to Captain G. T. Robinson, late I. N., now Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta.

SOME smart showers of rain fell in Bombay on Friday, a very rare occurrence at this season of the year; and we hear that there has been a very heavy fall of rain at Matheran and Khundalla.

WE are glad to learn that the St. Vincent's school at Poona is not only in no decline, but that it is in a very satisfactory and flourishing state.

POOR BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from J. S., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.—Mr. McCabe, who was examined at the Coroner's inquest in the case of Mr. Storrar, on Friday, informs us that his proper designation is not "apothecary," but "medical practitioner."

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—John Bray, a European vagrant, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with the offence of quitting the Government Workhouse without leave, by escaping over the wall of the Workhouse yard. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

RAPE.—On Saturday, a Hindoo, named Gooloo Gopall, was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with committing rape on the person of a married Hindoo woman.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday, at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of Thomas Marencovich, a seaman of the steamship Nellie Martin. On the 15th ult. deceased stabbed himself with a knife in the chest on board that ship, and was then removed to the above hospital, where he expired on Friday morning last, from the effects of the wound. The verdict was to the effect, that deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday, on view of the body of Lawrence Gonsalves. Deceased was the man who was said to have been stabbed by Philip Francis Gomes at Worlee on the 30th October last, and who made a declaration to that effect in hospital to Mr. P. Ryan, then Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The wound caused by the stab having healed, the deceased left the hospital on the 18th ult. and returned to his own residence, where he died on Thursday last. The Coroner's Surgeon was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis, and he was further of opinion that the wound he is stated to have received in no way caused or hastened death. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis."

MR. FLUKES, the Station Master of Bulsar, has been dismissed the service of the Railway Company on a charge of having misappropriated the Company's money. Poor Flukes is a Eurasian, with a large family, and, what is worse, a large number of creditors.—*Indian Spectator*.

WITH reference to a paragraph which appeared in our local column of the 6th instant, Mr. Noor Khan, of the Railway Police, Bhosawul, writes to us to say that "there is no truth in the statement of the correspondent who said that he was robbed in a train of his gold watch and chain, valued at about Rs. 300; nor is there any disreputable class of people hanging about the station who require keen police watchfulness." There was no complaint made to Mr. Noor Khan of the robbery of the watch, and he therefore wishes that our correspondent may communicate with him on the subject.

AN UNPLEASANT SEAT.—A correspondent writes to us, "However necessary it may be for the authorities to promote cleanliness, I think you will admit that it should not be done at the sacrifice of the garments of those lieges who frequent the neighbourhood of that popular place of resort—the band-stand. After taking a constitutional stroll in that direction the other evening, as is my wont, I innocently stretched my weary limbs on one of the seats so conveniently placed in the circle, but had scarcely done so, when I discovered that I had unintentionally misappropriated a portion of the white paint, which had just been daubed on several of these garden benches, and you can imagine the result. Surely when such a renovation is requisite, it behoves the officials to place some peon to warn the frequenters of that pleasant locality, and thus prevent such accidents to which many others besides myself were the victims. Would an action succeed for the injuries done to one's nether garments under the circumstances?"

WITH much pleasure we learn that the Syrian Bishop Mar Jacob Abraham has been solemnly absolved by His Lordship Bishop Meurin, S. J. from the excommunication he had incurred by his irregular consecration and schismatical invasion of Malabar.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

A PARTING TRIBUTE.—The *Beacon* has the following notice of one whose name has been familiar in business circles, in Bombay as well as in Kurrachee, for a very long period:—"Last Friday's mail steamer (Nov. 30) carried away from among us the oldest European inhabitant of Kurrachee, Mr. Walter Meiklejohn, who has been residing in this province for upwards of a quarter of a century. We believe Mr. Meiklejohn originally came out to India as a soldier in the Honourable East India Company's service, at a time when many gentlemen's sons used to enlist and sail to India to carve their fortunes. After attaining the grade of a non-commissioned officer he retired and embarked in business. By dint of perseverance and steady habits he soon attained a good position among business-men, and in 1850 joined the well-known firm of Messrs. Treacher and Company, in which he was subsequently made a partner. During Sir Bartle Frere's reign in Sind, Mr. Meiklejohn was honoured with a seat on the Municipal Commission. He was then in the full vigour of life, and took a prominent part in all our social movements. He was a warm supporter of the Kurrachee European and Indo-European School, in which two of his children were educated. Their intelligence attracted the attention of Sir Bartle Frere, and we believe it was at his suggestion that Mr. Meiklejohn sent one of them (his son Robert) home to be educated for the medical profession. Dr. Robert Meiklejohn has held several lucrative appointments in the service since his return to India, and is now the Principal Medical Officer on the Indus Valley State Railway. It may not be out of place to mention that Mr.

Walter Meiklejohn was at one time a prominent member of the masonic fraternity in Sind, when men like Captain Ashburner, Mr. (now the Honourable) James Gibbs, Major Macdonald and others of that class ruled by turns as Masters of Lodge Hope, and the craft did not omit to mark their recognition of his services, when, in 1862, he proceeded to Australia for a change. During the last few years Mr. Meiklejohn was obliged to lead a very retired life owing to his physical infirmities, and the recent loss of his wife and family troubles so preyed upon his mind that he sold his valuable and extensive business for a mere song and bade farewell to Sind last Friday. It is not too much to say that he carries with him the heartfelt wishes of all who know him. He proposes, we believe, to go to Australia, but we cannot say whether he has yet decided on going there."

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st December 1877 was 53,786 maunds and in money Rs. 4,705. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 1st Dec. 1877.	Week ending 2nd Dec. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 4,398	Mds 9,507	...	Mds 5,109
Amount.........	Rs. 3,840	Rs. 10,003	...	Rs. 6,163
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 99,946	Mds 57,101	Mds42,845	...
Amount.........	Rs. 29,838	Rs. 16,015	Rs. 13,823	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 7,472	Mds 15,166	...	Mds 7,694
Amount.........	Rs. 2,036	Rs. 4,707	...	Rs. 2,671
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 499	Mds 1,196	...	647
Amount.........	Rs. 1,260	Rs. 2,899	...	1,639
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 5,165	Mds 7,017	...	1,852
Amount.........	Rs. 5,325	Rs. 6,620	...	1,295
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 44,200	Mds 26,781	Mds17,419	..
Amount.........	Rs. 9,200	Rs. 5,741	Rs. 3,459	..
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 7,973	Mds 18,995	..	Mds 11,022
Amount.........	Rs. 2,755	Rs. 6,321	...	Rs. 3,566
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 3,705	Mds 3,917	...	212
Amount	Rs. 2,039	Rs. 2,112	...	73
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,13,389	Mds 93,331	Mds20,058	20,058
Amount.........	Rs. 36,448	Rs. 33,618	Rs. 2,830	2,830
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,86,747	Mds 2,32,961	Mds53,786	53,385
Amount	Rs. 92,741	Rs. 88,036	Rs. 4,705	4,70

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 1st December 1877 was 1,09,898 maunds and in money Rs. 1,12,449. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 1st Dec. 1877.	Week ending 2nd Dec. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 26,477	Mds 11,244	Mds 15,233	...
Amount	Rs. 29,816	Rs. 14,209	Rs. 15,607	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,44,347	Mds5,44,551	...	
Amount	Rs. 1,34,394	Rs. 3,26,883	...	M.2,15,254
WHEAT*—				Rs1,46,912
Weight	Mds 84,950	...	...	
Amount......	Rs. 45,577	...	...	
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 44,786	Mds 97,938	...	M. 53,152
Amount......	Rs. 23,076	Rs. 48,305	...	Rs. 25,229
OPIUM—				
Weight	...	Mds 781	...	Mds 781
Amount......	...	Rs. 2,374	...	Rs. 2,374
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 18,621	Mds. 19,375	...	Mds 754
Amount	Rs. 28,759	Rs. 23,117	Rs. 5,642	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,98,841	Mds 1,54,031	Mds 1,44,810	..
Amount	Rs. 1,53,871	Rs. 1,13,054	Rs. 40,817	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,18,022	Mds 8,27,920	...	M.1,09,899
Amount	Rs. 4,15,493	Rs. 5,27,942	...	Rs1,12,448

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

AT the first meeting of the Kurrachee Law Association, held last Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved by all the pleaders and barristers then present, that the giving of money in any way by legal practitioners to mukhtyars or law-brokers for bringing clients, should be considered as unprofessional; and at the same time it was determined that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Judge of the Sudder Court, the result of which will probably be the issue of a notification from that Court to the effect that such payments will be held to constitute misconduct under the Act in force. The Law Association is to be heartily congratulated on having unanimously passed the above resolution. The practice of making such payments has become so common in Sind as to be openly recognized, and though we do not agree with the many who hold such a practice immoral, still, on public grounds, it is highly objectionable. But no mere resolution or notification can of itself destroy objectionable practices; and whether this particular resolution will or not be of benefit, must depend on the pleaders themselves.—*Beacon.*

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY RUDELY AWAKENED.—The difficulty of devising a substitute for the town duties increases in proportion to the amount of investigation that is bestowed on their incidence, for they have been fixed on an erroneous principle, and now that a revision is needful a change in the entire system seems to be requisite. As transit dues they must be abolished altogether, and as taxes on the local trade they fall so unequally, that an adjustment of the whole of them seems to be absolutely necessary. The difficulty is great, inasmuch as nearly all the Municipal income is, perhaps, to be swept away at once. The income of the Municipality amounted in 1876 to Rs. 2,69,536, to which the town duties contributed Rs. 2,31,910, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,626, contributed from the following sources:—house tax Rs. 10,896, wheel tax Rs. 4,847, Moach, market and other rents amounted to Rs. 11,551, fees and fines from a variety of sources amounted to Rs. 10,332, making the total Rs. 37,626. The expenditure during the same period was Rs. 2,20,143-9-3, a sum above the average, but leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 49,393. We learn from these figures that the sum realised from the town duties was alone sufficient in 1876, and the same was the case in previous years, to pay all the annual expenses, so that no other tax need have been imposed. The immunity from taxation which the inhabitants have enjoyed has come to an end, we very much fear. There has been a handsome surplus every year lately which the ratepayers have contributed, the interest on which added to the sum accumulated from the sale of land amounts to about Rs. 9,000 every year, but which is not, apparently, carried to the credit of the Municipality, but which forms a part of the annual income and should be added thereto.—*Id.*

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—The trial of Walter Alexander, late an Inspector in the employ of the Kurrachee Municipality, took place on the 3rd inst. The Magistrate, on the evidence before him, did not think it necessary to examine Alexander, and accordingly discharged him. For our part we are at a loss to conceive what induced the District Magistrate to direct Alexander's re-trial. The case was fully investigated by Major Spens. Colonel Lambert states that that officer's enquiry was "imperfect," but in what way he does not say. All the witnesses adduced for the prosecution had been carefully examined and cross-examined, and on the evidence before him (medical &c.) Major Spens had no alternative but to discharge Alexander.—*Id.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th instant.

Read Government Resolution dated 29th Nov., approving of the addition of a clause to the Port Trust Act providing for the remission, by the Trustees, with the sanction of Government, of wharfage and other fees in special cases, and also of the alteration recommended by the Trustees in Resolution of 1st Nov. to be made in Section 26.—Resolution: to be recorded.

Submitted memo. by the Secretary, dated 16th Nov., on the subject of cart fees, shewing that the revenue derived from them has amounted to an average of Rs. 15,033 for the past three years, while the expense of maintaining the roads has averaged Rs. 16,711. Read minutes of Trustees thereon.—Resolution: The cart fees should be abolished from 1st Jan. 1878, subject to the sanction of Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Government Resolution dated 24th Nov. sanctioning the lease of 376 5-9 square yards land on Elphinstone estate to Jewraz Jetha for 50 years.

Government Resolution dated 24th Nov., sanctioning the lease of 195 5-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust estate to Gosla Mitha for 50 years.

Pilotage statement for week to 4th December.

11 Vessels piloted into harbour.
25 ,, ,, out of ,,
4 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN KURRACHEE.

(*Beacon*, Dec. 3.)

H. E. SIR R. TEMPLE, Governor of Bombay, arrived in Kurrachee harbour in the May Frere yesterday afternoon. Soon after the Acting Commissioner in Sind, Mr. F. D. Melvill, proceeded to Keamaree, accompanied by Brigadier General Howard-Vyse, Major Grant, the Acting Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Lambert, the Collector, and the heads of departments, to conduct His Excellency on shore. The party on arrival at Keamaree proceeded on board the May Frere, and after remaining there a short time Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Captain Rivett-Carnac, his Private Secretary, Mr. Buckland, Captains Anderson and Dean Pitt, his A. D.-Cs., and Dr. Waters, Surgeon to His Excellency, entered the steam launch with Mr. Melvill and landed at Keamaree. The ships in harbour and native boats were covered with flags, and a large crowd assembled on the pier to witness the landing. Brigadier General Howard-Vyse, Colonel Mourant, Commanding the 83rd Regiment and the District Staff, were in attendance at Keamaree, accompanied by an escort of 12 mounted men under the command of an officer to escort His Excellency to Government House. A guard of honour composed of 100 men of the 19th Regiment N. I. under the command of a European officer were present at Government House. On arrival there at 5 p. m. a salute of 17 guns was fired. The stay of Sir Richard Temple in Kurrachee will be only for two nights. The intention at first was to remain one night only in Kurrachee, but the plans were altered yesterday, and at 8-30 to-morrow morning he will leave Government House accompanied by his personal Staff, the Commissioner in Sind, the Brigadier-General, and heads of deparatments, for the Frere Road railway station, whence, accompanied by the Commissioner, the Governor and party will leave for Butcha near Buggatora. A detached party of the 19th Regiment is left at Government House during the night to form a guard of honour to His Excellency.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

DR. HEWLETT'S EVIDENCE—(CONTINUED.)

BY MR. BELL—What would you do with the sludge? A. The sludge would be removed from the settling tanks. You would probably have to use some defecating agent. I visited as many as 30 towns at home and inspected the arrangements there, and I came to the conclusion that the best means was to remove the sludge matter by—Latham's Extractors, I think they are called now, but in those days they were called interceptors.—Q. Do you think it could be put to any use? A. I say the effluent water could be used over the ground for irrigation purposes.

By the President—By storing it in tanks, will the sewage be rendered more offensive than it would be otherwise? A. If you use a deodorizing agent, like Hille's process, the sludge not only becomes non-offensive, but may be used for deodorizing.—Q. Does not sewage, when placed in tanks, become more impure and more offensive the longer it is kept? A. Mr. Walton's paper will give you a description of that. Mr. Hille occasionally employs the sludge, supplemented by small doses of chemicals, for deodorizing. I have had no experience of this method myself; I have not seen it. What I have seen is in the way of clarification processes. The simplest and the best, I think, is the addition of lime and the deposit then obtained is not offensive, as far as I have seen it. I saw that plan in operation at Leicester.—Q. What would you do with the sludge. A. You merely have earthen storage tanks, and they can either be covered over with earth when filled and fresh tanks dug or the sludge can be dug out and spread to dry. I do not think there would be any offence from it.—Q. What would you do in the monsoon? A. For the monsoon I think special arrangements would have to be made. As I say, I think the best plan would be to let the sewage flow over the sand.—Q. The crude sewage? A. I would always remove the sludge. There should be no difficulty about that.—Q. But how would you dispose of it? A. I would cover in the tanks with earth when they were filled. There is plenty of ground there.—Q. You would make a series of tanks, one after the other? A. Yes, and as soon as the monsoon was over, I would dig them out and fill them over again.

By Mr. Bell—And the result would be that you would have effluent water for irrigation purposes? A. Yes.—Q. And what would be the length of your main sewer required for this project? A. From Love Grove to Sion.—Q. You would carry the main sewer from Love Grove to Sion? A. I would allow the existing sewer to remain as far as Love Grove, pump the sewage up there, and carry it on to Sion. At Love Grove, you lift the sewage 26ft.; it is better to lift it 26ft. there than 40ft. at Sion.—Q. What is the distance from Love Grove to Sion? A. Well, these are rather engineering points. I have not measured the distance. You can tell by measuring it on the map.

Mr. Bell—I do not quite understand what gain of lift you would have by pumping at Love Grove.

Dr. Hewlett—These are rather more of engineering points than I think a sanitary officer should be examined upon; but you have only 26ft. of lift at Love Grove, and you would be able, as I understand, to send the sewage from there by a high level sewer to Sion. But I cannot speak on engineering points.

By the President—In the event of your stopping short at Sion for the utilization of the sewage, would the land require any preparation, or is it already in a fit state to receive sewage? A. I think it is in a fit state to receive it.—Q. Is there much sub-soil water? A. No, between Dharavee and Sion, I do not think there is much sub-soil water.—Q. It is necessary, is it not, that for purposes of irrigation the land should be either artificially or naturally drained?—A. Yes, and that can be easily done. One of the outlets for the storm-water of the island is between Dharavee and Mahim, just on the east of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. There is the valley line.—Q. And you think the physical character of the soil is good for the purpose? A. Yes, I believe it is fairly good.—Q. What are its general characteristics? A. It is rice paddy field.—Q You do not know the character of the soil? A. No, I think it is sandy loam, but I don't know. It tends towards sand in the direction of Mahim.—Q. What crops do you propose producing? A. The best crops I have seen grown by sewage utilization are of Italian rye grass, or you could grow lucerne.—Q. Have you any idea of what would be the cost of using the defecating process in tanks? A. I am told that with Hille's process it is estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 a year. I cannot speak from any personal knowledge, but that is Mr. Walton's estimate.

By Mr. Bell—What quantity of chemicals do you think it would be necessary to apply to a million gallons? A. I have had no experience of this particular process, and without that it is impossible to say. Mr. Walton estimates the cost at Rs. 30,000 a year. I have never seen Hille's process.

By the President—Would your scheme be purely one of irrigation, or would you combine irrigation with intermittent downward filtration? A. Speaking sanitarily, I myself always prefer that the effluent water should be passed through sand filters, because the effluent water contains a large amount of organic matter in solution, probably as much as 75 per cent., though the land, if it is perfectly applied, will and does take it all. I have seen effluent water that has been applied to clay lands at Warwick pass off in a clear, pellucid stream.—Q. It would require to be applied very gradually and slowly to such a soil, I suppose? A. Yes, it was. It was applied by a gentleman who had been in India a long time. The water was run off clear, and so it was at Rugby. But in this country I think it would be safer—if it could be done without very great additional cost—to allow it to pass through sand filters. This intermittent downward filtration system has been introduced, especially by Mr. Bayley Denton, in many places at home, and I think it has been shown that it is a very valuable means of dealing with sewage, especially in England, where the effluent water has often to be allowed to escape into running streams.—Q. Do you know what is the amount of organic matter left in solution in the water? A. That depends on the extent and the quality of the land it has passed over, and a variety of other conditions.

The President—Frankland's estimate, I think, is about 70 per cent.

Dr. Hewlett—After it has been passed over land?

The President—Yes, remaining still in the effluent water.

Dr. Hewlett—It depends of course, on many conditions. The time of year is a factor. In regard to Croydon, it is

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

stated that there was in the effluent water per hundred thousand parts only ·104 of organic nitrogen during the spring, and it increased to ·126 during the summer, to ·133 during the autumn, and to ·145 during the winter.

By Mr. Bell—And it is stated that the sewage of Croydon is extremely weak, owing to leakage of sub-soil drainage into the sewers. That is stated in a report dated 1877.

Dr. Hewlett—I believe the leakage was discovered at the time I was at home, and has been stopped. At the same time, what I saw at Croydon was not at all weak stuff.

By Mr. Bell—Was that treated by intermittent filtration?—A. No, there was no intermittent filtration at Croydon when I was there. The solid matter was extracted by Mr. Latham's interceptor; and I think it might be advisable to use the extractor here. Only last night, in fact, I saw that they were obliged to take out from the existing sewer large quantities of solid filth, which would otherwise have choked the pumps.

By Mr. Hart—Do you refer to filth or to other objects, such as pieces of cloth, paper, &c.? A. All kinds of rubbish.—Q. No filth? A. Yes, filth. What the men at the pumping station ascribed it to was the amount of night-soil that is deposited in the drains of the town. There was a lot of solid matter. I saw it myself taken out at the air-shafts before it reached the pumps.

By the President—I do not quite understand how you propose to dispose of the sludge after the defecating process. Do you mean that you would cover over the tanks that are done with and dig fresh tanks? A. I suggest that just what Major Tulloch proposes should be done with it. He says, "I would first pass it into settling tanks, and let the clear liquid only flow over the fields. These tanks could be made most inexpensively."—Q. I am not speaking now of the construction of the tanks; I want to know what you would do with the sludge after the defecating process?—A. "After each tank had been filled, the residue would be allowed to dry, and when dry, as it soon would be under an Indian sun, about 6 or 8 inches of the dry rubbish of the town could be thrown over the top, and each tank would become an irrigation field and would help to disinfect so much more sewage." That is what Major Tulloch proposes, and I think it is feasible.—Q. Would there be any danger in the process? A. I do not think so.—Q. Would there be any danger in the dry sludge, after it had become quite dry? A. I do not think so, especially if you disinfect it by Hille's process.—Q Would the disinfectant dispose of the organic matter? A. The disinfectant would arrest the decomposition of organic matter, and the stuff could be used for growing plants, while it would also be rendered innocuous.

By Mr. Hart—Would there be any objection to throwing the residue out into the harbour if it was found it would not pay to put it on the land? A. I would not put it into the harbour until it had passed through sand filters. I think there would be an objection on that point, because there are salt pans near there, I think that would certainly be objectionable unless it had passed through sand.

By the President—The configuration of the ground at Mahim is like ordinary irrigation beds, is it not,—like land prepared for ordinary irrigation with rain water, and would be sufficiently prepared for the irrigation which you propose? A. I should think it would be; but I think it would be better to have it on the English system—to have main carriers and herring bone subsidiary drains.—Q. Supposing the sewage became putrid before arriving at the tanks, would that add much to the cost of defecating it? A. I dare say; but it ought not to be putrid if the pumps are effective, it cannot be so.—Q. And how much do you think you could deliver on the land? Supposing it was prepared as you say, what quantity of sewage do you think it would take per acre? A. I should deliver the whole quantity of the town, six million gallons.—Q. But to do that you would require a certain acreage? A. Yes.—Q. And what amount do you think you could deliver at Sion? How many tons would you be prepared to pour over each acre. A. I am not prepared to say; but I believe 600 or 700 acres would be ample for the sewage of Bombay.—Q. Say you have 700 acres, would you pour it continuously on the land, or have an intermittent supply? A. I would never drench the land. It is one of the greatest mistakes possible to drench the land. You require to have it poured over in a thin stream, and to have an intermittent system, some being land under irrigation and some not.—Q. Do you know what is the percentage of land which should be unirrigated at any time? A. That would differ according to the character of the soil.—Q. Say, taking into account the character of the soil here? A. That is a matter for experiment.—Q. I know it varies very much, but I want you to give the Commission an idea as to what quantity per acre you would be able to dispose of? A. I cannot say. That is a matter entirely for experiment. It is a matter that has ‘never been experimented on in this country.—Q. Do you think the evaporation would be more here than in the United Kingdom or less? A. There can be no doubt that it would be more.—Q. You do not think the air is so humid here that evaporation is no quicker than in England? A. No, I certainly do not. The way in which the roads dry after being watered is sufficient proof. The evaporation in the Indian Ocean is estimated at as much as an inch in 24 hours, which is an enormous quantity. Of course, the amount of evaporation depends on other conditions beside the heat of the sun. It depends on the movement of air a great deal, and there is a great movement of air over the island of Bombay. The wind blows for 18½ hours a day from the sea. I have no doubt that evaporation here is very rapid.—Q. Do you think, roughly, that it would be three or four times as much as in England? A. I should think about that amount.

The President—I was curious to know what the evaporation was in Bombay, and I found, on reference to the reports at the Observatory at Colaba, that on the 3rd of this month it was ·645. Taking 100 as the standard, that gives you a pretty good idea. It is about four times as much as in England.

Dr. Hewlett—Yes, merely looking at the roads after they have been watered will show that evaporation is very rapid.

By the President—Then the probabilities are that the land here will take more than in England? A. I think the probabilities are that it would.—Q. Properly prepared land would? A. I think so. I think it would probably take up a considerable deal more than at home. Of course where there is a still air, the evaporation is less, but here we have generally a continual movement of air; the meteorological returns show that. During the year 1872, the wind blew a daily mean of 17½ hours from the sea, and 6½ hours off the land.—Q. Do you think the proposed outfall at Worlee would prove a nuisance to the inhabitants of Worlee? A. I do.—Q. As regards the village of Worlee and the proposed outfall, what is the direction of the wind? A. The village of Worlee lies, I think, north by east from the proposed outfall.—Q. Then a northerly wind would have the effect of driving the smell away from the village? A. It is not the village only, but the whole district between Worlee and Love Grove. It is not the sluices only that cause a nuisance, but the deposit along the foreshore.—Q. Will the deposit go to the north?

Dr. Hewlett—Do not the currents run from south to north as well as from north to south?

The President—For how long?

Dr. Hewlett—I do not know for how long; but I think they do.

By the President—Did you not say that you saw no deposit to the north? A. No. I did see some deposit to the north.—Q. How far? A. To the north of the present outlet.—Q. There is no deposit to the north of the village of Worlee? A. I have not been there to examine.—Q. At any rate, the village is to the north and eastward of the proposed outlet? A. Yes, it is.—Q. Have you formed any idea on any peculiar mode of ventilating sewers? A. Yes.—Q. Will you kindly explain your views on that point? A. I think that for main sewers the plan I have always seen adopted—and which Mr. Rawlinson always adopts—is the best, viz.—ventilation into the streets at the manholes, guarded by charcoal filters.—Q. Would you use charcoal? A. Certainly.—Q Do you think charcoal interferes with ventilation, or not? A. That may be so to a certain extent if the openings are not sufficiently numerous; but considering that you propose to have an opening at every 100 feet, I think it would be safe.—Q. No doubt, the freer access the sewer gases have to the air the better. You allow that?—A. Yes, certainly.—Q. And do not you think that to have as free communication as possible between the sewer and the outside air is better than using charcoal. A. No, I think that every opening should be guarded by charcoal.—Q. You think that would be better than allowing a freer communication with the outside air? A Yes, I do. I have had t experience of charcoal fiters. In every town which Mr. Rawlinson has sewered I have seen them used; and I never heard that they impeded ventilation, though Mr. Bailey Denton says they do. Mr. Rawlinson always adopts that plan. In Parkes' third edition of 1869, he says char coal as recommended by Stenhouse, has been used with great advantage to absorb the fetid gases of sewers.—Q. Do you quote Parkes' editith of 1869 as an authority? Does Parkes' last edition advise the use of charcoal? A. I do not know; I have not got his last edition.—Q. Do more recent authorities advise the use of charcoal. A. Yes, they do. I will take Mr. Baldwin Latham, who has invented a charcoal filter. I have seen it in action, and it certainly is very effective. I think Latham's filter is about one of the best I know. But Mr. Rawlinson always uses simply a tray, and I have found that very effectual. At the same time, if these are not found effectual in Bombay, you can put shafts over the crown of your sewers and have artificial heat below, and you can also make use of your lamp-posts; but in every case I think it is safer to pass the sewer gases through charcoal.

By Mr. Bell—Are you aware that a great number of engineers at home are dispensing with the use of charcoal. A. Yes.—Q. And finding that charcoal ventilators impede ventilation and do more harm than good, would you not dispense with them here. A. No. The conditions are different at home. They, in many cases, admit large quantities of steam into their sewers, and in such cases charcoal is found to interfere with ventilation. But we have not the same condition here.—Q. But we have for four months in the year a continuous rainfall. Would it not be impossible during that time to keep the charcoal dry? A. Latham's ventilator provides for that.—Q. But are you not aware that that has been given up at home? And do you not think that frequent ventilating holes will be sufficient for the sewers of Bombay? A. No. I allow that in a great part of London charcoal is not used, and that there is very little nuisance, but at the same time, I think it is safer to have charcoal, to make provision for it.—Q. You think it would be safer to have charcoal trays, with a thorough system of ventilation at the same time? A. I maintain that in many towns that is secured. I have seen several towns where Mr. Rawlinson has carried out his system, and where it has always been successful. I have never heard of any complaints in those towns; and I have tried the current of air with an anemometer and have always found a current through the charcoal. It is the admission of steam into the sewers which interferes very largely with the use of charcoal in England. Of course, if the charcoal became wet in the monsoon here that would interfere with ventilation; that must be a matter of observation.—Q. But where sewers are thoroughly aerated by a good system of ventilation, do you still consider charcoal ventilators necessary? A. Yes, I think they are safer.—Q. Necessary? A. I think they are safer.

By the President -They have been tried here and have been given up, I believe? A. I believe charcoal has never been tried properly in Bombay.—Q. The evidence is that Mr. Braham applied charcoal ventilators on the most approved principle, but they did not succeed? A. I do not think they have been tried here properly; that is my impression.—Q. Have you any reason for saying so? A. I have seen charcoal filters applied in England, and if they are properly applied, they are successful. I can quote you Dr. Letheby's evidence and Mr. Hayward's evidence on the point.—Q. What is the date? A. They are of old date.

The President—We are speaking now of knowledge derived from practical application of charcoal filters to the ventilation of sewers.

Dr. Hewlett—Well, I have seen the practical application.

The President—Theoretically, they were good enough, but now they have been thoroughly tried, and it has been found, as far as the recent authorities on the subject go, that complete ventilation without the charcoal is better than with the charcoal. I merely wanted you to give us your opinion.

Dr. Hewlett—I have visited as many as 30 towns in England, and I have come to the conclusion, from my experience, that where a system of charcoal trays is efficiently carried out—and there is no difficulty about it, as far as I know—the ventilation of the sewers is very good. I think it is safer to use them.

The President—Is there any other mode of ventilation proposed?

Dr. Hewlett—I am speaking now only of main sewers not of house-connections. I think you might have ventilation through the lamp-posts, and also, supposing the ventilation into the streets is insufficient you might have special air shafts with artificial heat below to create an upward current of air, such as is shown by Mr. Baldwin Latham.

By Mr. Bell—Do we understand you to recommend only one form of charcoal trays, or more? A. Either Mr. Rawlinson's plan or Mr. Latham's. I have seen Mr. Latham's working very successfully.—Q. That is Latham's spiral process? A. Yes. That is especially adapted to a system of sewerage which admits storm water as well as sewage.

By the President—Do you think there is any necessity for ventilating shafts running above the house roofs? A. Yes, I say, I think you should have ventilating shafts running above the houses, along the line of main sewers.

By Mr. Bell—At what distances would you put those shafts? A. That will depend upon experiment; I believe you will find the ventilation into the streets and also through the lamp-posts to be sufficient. If these are not found sufficient, then you can put shafts over the crown of your sewers and carry them above the houses. That is as regards the main sewers. As regards the house drains, I think every particular house drain should have its particular ventilating pipe carried above the roof of the house, and care should be taken that the pipe does not open under the window of an adjoining house.—Q. That is one of the ordinary precautions connected with sewerage, is it not? A. I am sorry to say it is not. That is just one of the points fought about—that the ventilation of house drains has not been attended to.—Q. You are speaking of Bombay, I presume? A. No, I am speaking of England. But if I might be allowed to make a remark, I think you have a most practical sanitary engineer in Mr. Walton, and I think those points may very safely be left to him. I think it would be a good thing for the Municipality if he were to be sent home to gain a practical experience in these matters. He might be sent home for six months and go round England, as I did with an introduction from Mr. Rawlinson, and see all the different systems at work. I think Mr. Walton has educated himself into being a first-rate practical sanitary engineer.

By the President—With a water supply of 23 gallons per head of the population a day, have you any objection to establishing house-connections with the sewers in Bombay. A. Formerly I was doubtful on that point, and I recommended in various of my reports that the measure should be tried tentatively; but I have come to the conclusion, considering the experiences of Calcutta and Turkey, that night soil may be safely admitted into the sewers, if only due precautions are taken at the houses themselves. The greatest precautions must be taken to prevent the entrance of sewer gases into the houses. If there has ever been one good done in Bombay, it is by the system I commenced whilst I was Health Officer of insisting on privies being detached from houses—that there should be an air space of 3 feet all round a privy. That will render the introduction of night-soil into the sewers a very much safer matter than it would otherwise have been; and you have another great advantage in Bombay in the gullies between the houses, upon which the privies generally abut upon. Then, for all the residents of different parts you have ranges of detached privies, at a distance from the buildings in which the people live. As to my experience of the different kinds of privies they have in Liverpool the trough water latrines of Macfarlane or Jennings, which might very safely be introduced here; and there is also the tumbler water-closet, which is an admirable one. I have seen it in use at Leeds, and it acts capitally, and flushes everything away. It is self-acting, without being dependent on the person using it to pull a plug. Of course, the flushing of privies and house-drains is of the most vital importance.—Q. Do you advocate the establishment of public latrines in neighbourhoods where the people are too poor to have privies in connection with their own houses? A. Yes, there should certainly be public latrines.—Q. And with them, you think a water supply of 23 gallons a head would be sufficient? A. I do.—Q. You referred at the beginning of your evidence to some float experiments conducted by Mr. Aitken at Worlee? A. Yes.—Q. How many were made, do you remember? A. I quoted an extract from Mr Aitken's Preliminary Report, page 3.

The President—There were only two experiments made on which Mr. Aitken bases that strong statement, and it is somewhat misleading when you come to analyse it. In the most northern of the two experiments, the float went out to sea before it returned.

Dr. Hewlett—Then it is desirable that further experiments should be made.

The President—They have been going on ever since the Commission commenced to sit. I wished to draw your attention to this, to show you that Mr. Aitken's strong statement is misleading.

Dr. Hewlett—There is no doubt the floats came back to the shore.

The President—Yes, but after one had been more than a mile out to sea.

Dr. Hewlett—It would have been more satisfactory had more experiments been made. I merely quoted from Mr. Aitken's report.

By the President—I suppose you do not doubt that it is more economical to throw the sewage into the sea than to deal with it as you suggest? A. Certainly, as a question merely of economy, there is no questien about it. The strong point in favour of Worlee is the financial one, no doubt.—Q. Is there anything that you wish to say further? A. I have seen it stated that flushing the sewers with salt water has been recommended. I must say I have a great objection to that. Mr. Rawlinson says that "flushing sewers with salt water is not advisable, as there is a generation of gases caused by mixing seawater with sewage, which renders it more actively injurious than if the sewage is diluted with fresh water."—Q. What does he base that statement upon? A. I cannot say.—Q. On the presence of the salts in the water? A. On the action of salt water on the sewage.—Q. I presume, on the action of the saline constituents of the water on the sewage? A. Yes. You must remember that the salt water you would use is not pure, such as you would get out in mid ocean. The sea water around this island contains a great quantity of suspended impurities—Q. Then, is it the suspended impurities in the sea water to which you object and not the sea water itself? A. To both. And not only that, but I have other objections, I say it is financially wrong, and those who recommend it can never have seen a sewage scheme in operation in their lives. The question of its being injurious came up before, and I asked Dr. Parkes and Dr Letheby, and they both told me that in their opinion it would be decidedly injurious. I will give you as an instance the horrible sewer at Sonapore. It is offensive at all times, but it is never so offensive as when the salt water gets in. Then the whole district is flooded with a horrible stench. And I will ask you, sir, as an officer who served in the old Indian Navy, if you do not remember perfectly well how offensive the bilge water of a sailing vessel is. The mixture of salt water with putrescent matter causes a smell which is extremely offensive. I would go further, and leaving out the question whether it is injurious, I say it is not necessary; all sewers ought to be made to flush themselves. The object of flushing is to remove any deposit that there may be. You can only have salt water at the head of your main sewer. Dr. Corfield says that sewers ought to flush themselves continually, and so they ought. Every ounce of water you put in that is not requisite you have to pay an additional sum for pumping out again; and in my opinion, by mixing the sewage with salt water, you render it not worth anything for irrigation. Then, the flushing would be in the wrong place; the place to flush the sewers is at the head of every tributary drain and every pipe connection. You do not want to flush your main sewers; they should be made to flush themselves by means of temporary dams. I have seen that plan in operation in every town I have visited in England. Flushing with salt water is unnecessary; it is expensive, and it is done in the wrong place.—Q. Would the sulphates contained in the sea water be worse than the ordinary saline constituents of the sewage? A. They would be much the same.—Q. Is it not said that the sulphates contained in the sea water are the cause of sulphuretted hydrogen being given off, when it is mixed with sewage? A. You get also sulphide of ammonium, which is the more hurtful gas of the two.—Q. Would the sulphates contained in the sea water materially add to the decomposition already set up by the salts in the sewage? A. The sulphates of magnesia and lime which are contained in in sea water are not in such large quantities as the chlorides are, but I believe the sulphates in sea water would add to the decomposition.—Q. You think it would intensify it? A. I think it would increase it.

By Mr. Bell—As a matter of course all properly constructed sewers provide for flushing by the damming process. A. Yes.—Q. And no doubt that would be provided for in Bombay? A. Yes, I am told, it would. I have spoken to Mr. Walton on the subject. Flushing with salt water is unnecessary; it would add to the impurities in the sewage; and it would spoil the sewage for utilization purposes.

This concluded Dr. Hewlett's evidence.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution to receive the Directors' report and accounts was held on Thursday, the 6th instant, at the school-rooms, when there were present, besides the members of the Board, viz., Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., president; Cursetjee N. Cama, Esq., vice-president and treasurer; Dr. R. C. Badhurjee; Harrichandra Sadashewjee, Esq, and Muncherjee M. Bhownaggree, Esq., secretaries; also the following gentlemen: John Jardine, Esq., C.S., Bhugwandas Purshotumdass, Esq, Jehangeer B. Vacha, Esq., Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., Dr. Dhirajaram Dulputram, H. A. Suntook, Esq., K. R. Colah, Esq.

After the Chairman, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, had opened the proceedings by reading the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary read a report of the school for the past year, showing that considerable progress had been made, and that the institution generally was in a very satisfactory condition. We take the following account of a visit to the school by Lord and Lady Lytton this time last year:—During the sojourn of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton to Bombay in December last *en route* to Delhi, they were pleased to honour your institution with a visit. Though the brief notice which the board had of their kind intention did not allow of any elaborate preparation being made for the reception of these august personages, still the occason which was graced with the presence of a large number of native ladies and gentlemen, passed off with *eclat*. Their Excellencies arrived at about 6 p.m. accompanied with their suite, and stayed nearly one hour. As they entered the room, the pupils sang the National Anthem. A selection of songs and recitations was then given, which was much applauded by their Excellencies who were also much pleased with the specimen of needle work and drawing which were exhibited on tables. Lady Lytton was pleased to accept of a drawing, being a crayon drawing of Lord Lytton, executed by Mrs. Jerbai Patel, and the Viceroy also graciously accepted a cushion worked in Berlin wool by Mrs. Avabai Pocha. Before their departure, His Lordship very kindly recorded the following encouraging and gratifying testimony in the visitors' book:—"I cordially congratulate Bombay in general, and Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee in particular, on the great success of this excellent school, and I have had great pleasure in making the acquaintance of its interesting pupils." A few days after, His Excellency was further pleased to send a graceful donation of Rs. 200 to the Institution, and the letter in which it was enclosed conveyed also a gracious promise from His Excellency to present to the school-library a copy of his famous work, "Fables in Song." His Lordship was, moreover pleased to accede to the request to become the vice-patron of the Institution, which office had become vacant on the departure of Lord Northbrook from India. The Board would here take the opportunity to tender their thanks to Mrs. Nusserwanjee Dady Sett for her having kindly placed at the disposal of the school the spacious hall of Dady Sett's house in the Fort for the purpose of the gathering.

The report having been read and the treasurer's accounts for the past year having been laid upon the table, the following resolutions were put to the meeting:—

Resolution I.—Proposed by K. R. Colab, Esq., and seconded by H. A. Suntook, Esq., That the report and accounts now submitted to this meeting be adopted and confirmed as the report and accounts of the Alexandra Native Girls' english Institution for the year 1876.

Resolution II.—Proposed by H. A. Suntook, Esq., an seconded by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq, That the Hon'bd Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and Harischundra Sadshewjee, Esq., A.I.C.E., who retire by rotation from the Board of Directors, be re-elected members of the board.

Resolution III.—Proposed by John Jardine, Esq., C.S.. and seconded by Dr. R. C. Badhurjee, That it is thought advisable that the consideration of the question of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer's withdrawl of his promised donation of Rs. 20,000 towards constructing a building for this Institution be postponed to the next annual general meeting, which is due to be held early next year.

In proposing this resolution Mr. Jardine said—The withdrawal by Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer of his offer of Rs. 20,000 was a subject for regret. Everyone present would sympathize with Mr. Monockjee Cursetjee in this disappointment in a matter affecting an institution, to the establishment and prosperity of which he had devoted so many years of his life. But Mr. Jardine had learnt that Mr. Manockjee with his usual moderation was endeavouring to settle the affair by securing the good offices of a gentleman who also had the good of the institution at heart. It was possible that Sir Cowasjee might revert to his original intention and fulfil his promise, and in so doing add to the respect which his munificence had secured him in Bombay. It was undesirable that there should be divisions among the principal Parsee families in a matter affecting the institution. It would look bad if the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ended in a disagreement; while, so far as his own feelings were concerned, Mr. Jardine would rather make his first appearance as a life-governor in the character of a peacemaker, especially as no harm could result from a postponement of the consideration of the question.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Resoluton IV.—Proposed by Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq., and seconded by Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., That this meeting offers its best thanks to the Board of Directors for their energetic and judicious management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution during a period in which, besides the ordinary functions pertaining to the inner working and supervision of the school and its interests, it was rendered incumbent upon them to perform a duty of an especially arduous and unpleasant nature.—Carried unanimously.

Resolution V.—Proposed by Dr. R. C. Badhurjee, and seconded by N. Sadashewjee, Esq., That the best thanks of this meeting are due to Jehangeer Gustadjee, Esq., for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's accounts of this Institution for 1876.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dissolved.

ROBBING THE OUDH AND ROHILKAND RAILWAY.

Mr. Robert Samuel Lovejoy, timber and machine foreman, in the employ of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway Company, appeared on Thisday, at the Calcutta Police Court, on the summons that had been issued against him to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by the said Company. The wrongful loss to the Company, as is alleged, amounts to several thousands of rupees and in one transaction alone to Rs. 20,000. After taking some evidence, His Worship observed that Mr. Trevelyan had made out no case at all at present, and under the circumstances he could not, in the event of an adjournment, ask the defendant to find bail for his appearance on a future occasion. Mr. Trevelyan said he left that matter entirely in the hands of the Court. He could not possibly proceed further to-day without the witness Brindabun. His Worship therefore formally adjourned the case for a week, subject to any future application which might be made, enlarging the defendant on his personal recognizance of Rs. 20,000 to appear next Wednesday.

THE JOWAKI PROCLAMATION.

The text of the Proclamation to the Jowakis is as follows;—

1. The Jowaki Afridis, a section of the Adam Kheyl Afridis, inhabit a small strip of independent territory which runs south from the Jowaki Pass into the Kohat District, nearly touching the main military road half-way between Khushalgarh and Kohat.

2. Within the last few months this tribe has assumed an attitude of hostility, defied the authority of British Government, and perpetrated numerous unprovoked outrages and treacherous murders within British territory.

3. On the night of the 15th July they cut the telegraph wire between Kohat and Khushalgarh in several places; and, when reparation, according to tribal usage, was required, they sent an insolent reply. On the 24th July a party of Jowakis rescued two of their tribe from a guard of British police and carried off three of the latter into the Jowaki hills. On the 27th July the guard was released, but on the next night the telegraph wire was cut again. On the 30th July the tribe submitted, came into Kohat, and gave satisfaction for its offences. Scarcely, however, had this quarrel been settled, when without any assignable cause the Jowakis again exhibited hostile designs and began to remove their property and grain from the villages on the plains to their fastnesses in the hills. This movement was accompanied with the most insolent demand for remission of the fines recently imposed on them, for an indemnity on account of cattle seized during Kohat Pass difficulties, for the restoration of their Pass allowances, and for exemption from responsibility both for the good behaviour of their clansmen, and for the safety of the telegraph wire skirting their hills which they had engaged to protect.

4. The answer of the local authorities to these demands was still under consideration of the tribe, when in defiance of Pathan usage and with a treachery unexampled among the tribes of the frontier, the Jowakis re-commenced hostilities. On the 17th August they carried off thirty-six commissariat mules from the Khushalgarh road and killed one of the muleteers. The same night, a small party of sepoys of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, proceeding on leave, was attacked on the Khushalgarh road. Three were killed and a traveller with them; and the telegraph wire was again cut. On the 19th August, a portion of Gandiali, a vilage in British territory, was burned, and one man wounded. On the 20th August, a convoy of mules escorted by troops was attacked by 500 Jowakis. The following night the telegraph wire was again cut. A bridge on the Khushalgarh road was burned on the 27th August, and two days later an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn a second bridge.

5. The British Government was still unwilling to proceed to extremities with this petty tribe. On the 30th a small force of British troops entered the Jowaki country for the purpose only of intercepting the persons concerned in the perpetration of the above-mentioned outrages.

6. Meanwhile aggressions on British territory did not cease. On the 9th September, a number of camels were carried off from the Saramela plain. On the 11th the telegraph wire was cut again. A few days later the British Police Station at Shadipur on the Indus was fired upon. On the 17th September a large band of Jowakis attacked the village of Koteyri. They killed and wounded some of the villagers, and carried off much plunder. The same day another band made a successful raid upon the village of Kheri Shaikh Khan. On the 24th the Deputy Commissioner and Major Lance, Commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, were fired upon while inspecting sites near the Gandiali ravine. The latter officer was badly wounded. The same day an outlying picket near Gumbat was attacked, and four Khattaks killed. On the 11th October an attempt to carry off cattle was frustrated. But on the 22nd October the Jowakis attacked in force the Khattak village of Ghorizai. Three villagers were killed, two were severely wounded, and much plunder was carried off. The village of Kamar, on the Indus, nine miles north of Khushalgarh, was attacked on the night of the 23rd. Five men were killed, five were wounded, and some cattle were carried off. On the night of the 25th a Havildar's party of the 22nd Native Infantry was surprised at the Shahkot encamping ground near the foot of the Cherat hill. The Havildar, five sepoys, and one policeman were killed. Seven sepoys were wounded and eight rifles carried off. Shahkot was again attacked on the night of the 27th October, but no casualties occurred. These last raids were prepetrated by the Bhori Jowakis in violation of the Treaty of 1854. Besides the above many other outrages have been perpetrated by the whole tribe of the Jowakis, to detail which would be tedious.

7. The forbearance of the British Government having thus been misunderstood, and every effort to bring this petty border tribe to reason by peaceful means having failed, the Governor-General in Council finds himself reluctantly compelled to have recourse to severe measures in order to exact reparation for past misdeeds, to render the Jowakis powerless to commit such outrages in the future, and to maintain peace and security of life and property on this portion of the Punjab frontier.

8. His Excellency in Council has, therefore, resolved to occupy the villages of Turki and Paiah and a portion of the Jowaki country, maintaining a light blockade upon the rest. The two villages named will be held, and the blockade maintained until such time as the Jowakis shall tender their absolute submission.

9. The Governor-General in Council desires that the object of these measures, viz., the righteous punishment of a series of unprovoked outrages committed by the petty tribe of Jowakis on British territory and the prevention of future aggressions by that tribe, should be explained to the neighbouring tribes. Those tribes will be expected not to afford shelter or evasion to the Jowakis. It is a matter of satisfaction to His Excellency in Council that the Jowakis at present stand alone in the hostile attitude they have assumed, and that the elders of the Adam Kheyl section of the Afridi tribe, as yet unimplicated in the misconduct of their neighbours, have furnished hostages as pledges for their neutrality, and have engaged to allow the Jowakis no passage through their hills, and to afford them no shelter when retreating before the British troops. The neighbouring tribes may be assured that no harm will be done to them as long as they hold aloof, and that the chastisement of the Jowakis is a measure of a purely local and domestic character.

By order of the GovernorGe-neral in Council,

C. U. Aitchison,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Department, Simla, 5th Nov. 1877.

HIGH COURT.—December 10.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

298-77—Jefferson and P—Jessjee Herringjee and others vs Canejee Bhanjee and others—Mr Skipsey.
566-75—Chalk and W—P Mahomed Khan, &c. vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B and Khunderao M.
587-77—Jefferson and P—G Lockhart and another vs Thakersey Daveraj and another.
557-77—Rimington, Bore and L—Donga Heera and others vs Panalall Poonumchund and others—Tyabjee and S, and Jefferson and Payne.
614-77—In person—Joseph Georsettee vs T C Glover and others—Jefferson and Payne.
438-77—Macfarlane and G—Sadoojee Vitoojee P vs Dhunjee Mowjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley.)

Long Cause.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.

A popular clergyman recently gave a lecture on "Fools." The tickets of admission were inscribed, "Lecture on Fools. Admit one." There was a large audience.

An American "writerist" wishes to know why people always spell *finis* without the *h*.

The Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Dr. Macfarren, inaugurated the winter session by addressing the subscribers, members, and associates, who attended the meeting at the institution, Hanover-square. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Macfarren said that he wished particularly to call the attention of singers to the fact, that it was of supreme importance that they should be careful of how they sang their words. The singer disgraced his art who neglected the consideration of words, or thought them of less consequence than the musical notes. To appeal to the hearts of their audiences most impressively, singers must learn to sing with effect the words of their own beautiful language. It was in the distinct, emphatic, poetical enunciation of English that our English singers made their success in the world.

REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,997.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAURA, 1,925 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 15th Dec. 1877, at 4 p m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF. via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 13th December 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 11th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. T. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	15
INDIA	2,289	500	December	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	19
THESSALY			February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	,,	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th Dec.
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	11th Dec. at 3 p. m.
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. do.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. OLYMPIA

WILL SAIL for NAPLES and LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

	Mirrors	Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	10 inches square.	27
	11½ ,,	31
	12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	10 inches square.	28
	11½ ,,	34
	12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	10 inches square.	36
	11½ ,,	40
	12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	10 inches square.	39
	11½ ,,	43
	12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

	Mirrors	Rs.
BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	17 by 13½ in.	Rs. 74 & Rs. 80

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... s. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee .... DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1877.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

SECOND TIME THIS SEASON OF THE VOLUNTEER WARRIORS! THE VOLUNTEER WARRIORS!!

I crave your kind attention,
For I wish to let you know,
About our Bombay Volunteers
When on parade we go.
Our Colonel's name is Sexton,
A soldier to the core,
Our Captain he's a jolly brick,
And his name is Fraser Hore.

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Joy, Joy, freedom To-day"	Dave Carson's Choir.
Descriptive Song—"Clasping Hands"	Mr. J E Arnold.
Comic—"Oh! Those Blessed Babies"	Mr. J. Rollings.
Ballad—"Little Bright Eyes"	Mr. J. B Ferrell.
Comic—"Tilda Horn" (With Tyrolean Echoe)	Dave Carson.
New Song—"Nearing Home" (Music by T. M. Carroll, Esq., of Bombay)	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Vocal Trio—"Fair Flora Decks"	Messrs. Ferrell, Norman, and Arnold.

IN CONCLUSION, GENERAL DAVE CARSON'S VOLUNTEER WARRIORS WILL MUSTER FOR MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS

Hark, the Drum!—The Distant Fife!
Approach of the Warriors!—Eyes Right!
Left Wheel!—Forward March to Head-Quarters!

THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPRESS OF INDIA!

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!

LITTLE ETTA AS PADDY'S BRIDE.

SONG.—"Let Brotherly Love continue...C.D'Ace.
MR. J. E. ARNOLD.

To be followed by an Original Humorous Trifle, entitled,

AN OPERATIC REHEARSAL.

Signora Oyster Patti	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Herr Big-brudder	Dave Carson.
Impressario	Mr. Geo. Norville.

SONG AND DANCE.—"Dainty Little Nan."
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

OISEAUX LEGERS—"Melodie Allemande" ...Gumbert.
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

PART SECOND WILL TERMINATE WITH LITTLE ETTA AS QUEEN OF THE AIR, IN HER MARVELLOUS SLAB DANCE,

In which she will introduce SEVENTY MOST DIFFICULT AND INTRICATE STEPS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

FARCE!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with E. L. Blanchard's Farce, entitled,

THE ARTFUL DODGE.

Mr. Gregory Grudge	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Timotheus Trundle	Mr. Frank Stuart.
The Hon'ble Frederick Flamwell Fitz Fudge	Mr. Geo Norville.
Demosthenes Dodge, Esq	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Nudge } Bailiffs	Mr. J. Rollings.
Budge } Bailiffs	Mr. H. Norman.
Mary	Little Etta.

SUSAN SMUDGE......MRS. HARRY LESLIE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Upper Circle	,, 1	Pit	As. 8

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.

CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at

Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.

Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. ROLLINGS, COMEDIAN AND DANCER.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale reserved to ABDOOL CADUR bin BUNDOO MEEYA OORUNKUR, the mortgagee, he will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagor, SHAIK CASSUM bin ABDOOL RAHIMON MOONSHEE, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December 1877, at 4 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Bombay, fronting on the east side of Hoozria Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and formerly as well as now in the said mortgagor and his tenants, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1294 and 1295, and under new survey No. 3835, and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 4, and containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Hoozria Street, on the north by the house of Fakir Sahib bin Shaik Esmael Dowray, and on the south by the house of Ameer Khan bin Hajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. KHUNDERAO M ROJEE, Solicitor for the mortgagor, at his Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 8th December 1877.

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF

FIELD EXERCISE and EVOLUTIONS of INFANTRY, as Revised, 1877. *Pocket Edition,* Annas 12 each, or post free Re. 1. One dozen free by post for Rs. 10.

A SHORT COURSE OF MILITARY LAW, as applicable to persons subject to the Mutiny Act, to which is added MILITARY LAW as applicable to persons subject to the Indian Articles of War. By MAJOR GORHAM, R.A. *Second Edition,* Rs. 5-8. *Post free,* Rs. 6-0.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS, an Every Day Horse Book, Illustrated. By CAPT. M. HORACE HAYES, B.S.C. Rs. 5, or post free Rs. 5-4.

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

INDIA AND ITS NATIVE PRINCES. Travels in Central India and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal. By LOUIS ROUSSELET; carefully Revised and Edited by Lieutenant Colonel C. BUCKLE. Containing 317 Illustrations and Six Maps. Royal 4to 600 pp. Elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt Rs. 65, or cloth extra gilt, Rs. 45.

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.	SHERRY GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.
SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.	SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.
SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.	SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.
SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.	SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting, Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 75
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.......... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGULS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
AND
COCONADAS,
ALL OF SELECTED TOBACCO
AND SPECIALLY PREPARED.

MANILLA CIGARS.

CHOICE "CAVITES."

Rs. 65 *per* 1,000.—*Rs.* 7 *per Box of* 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

S. ROSE & Co. have just received a fresh and choice selection of Christmas and New Year Cards. Orders for Cards for forwarding to friends at home will be at once attended to. The Mail which leaves Bombay on the 3rd December is due in London on or about Christmas Day.

In ordering Cards, the number only need be quoted, and orders should be addressed to
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES—(POSTAGE EXTRA.)

Nos.		Rs.	As.
1 to 11	Consisting of 91 different designs in Card and Satchet form, Illustrated with Flowers, Birds, Crosses, &c., &c., each 3 annas, or Rs. 2 per dozen assorted.		
12 to 19	Consisting of 40 different designs as above, in a larger and superior style, each 4 annas, or Rs. 2-8 per dozen assorted.		
20 to 42	Consisting of 100 different designs in Card, Satchet and Book form, beautifully Illustrated with Flowers, Birds, Crosses, &c. &c., each 6 annas, or Rs. 4 per dozen assorted.		
42a	Book form satchet, frilled silk edges, open worklace cards with silk beneath and figure medallions in the centre; inside two cards with illuminated border and chromo-lithograph lifting up, with verses underneath	1	0
43	Enamelled Card, with Group of Flowers in relief inlaid with silk, with seasonable compliments., 8 designs	0	8
44	Enamelled Envelope in gold and colours, containing four cards of Juvenile sports in gold and colours, and five cards of flowers, &c., with verses, all hinged together with silk	0	8
45	Book form, tinted enamelled cards, with gilt embossed borders, and choice floral vignettes in the centres; inside two floral cards, in gold and colours Ribbon back and ties	0	12
46	Double Satchet Containing four Floral Greeting Cards; elegantly printed in gold and colours Frilled silk edgings	0	12
47	THE FAN OF BEAUTY, Prettily ornamented with gold and colours; when drawn out it displays eight beautiful pictures of Pretty Faces. With silk cord and tassels	1	0
48	THE FLORAL FAN Displaying when drawn out, five beautifully coloured groups of Birds and Flowers. Embossed edges, with silk cord and tassels	1	0
49	"Acrostics of the Season" being richly elaborated Chromo-Lithographs from floral designs, bearing on their face original double acrostics appropriate to the season, the solution being in each case attached to the back in such a manner as to be readily concealed from the recipient of the card	0	12
50	Double Satchet. Tinted Cards with gold and embossed borders and lace-edged floral vignettes, frilled silk edgings; inside two chromo-lithographed Cards	1	0
51	Groups of Flowers, beautifully inlaid with Mother-of pearl. 7 by 4½ inches. 12 designs	1	0
52	Elaborate Card having large bouquet in centre, with mottoes, etc., hidden among flowers	1	0
53	Enamelled Card, beautifully illuminated with flowers, a sliding panel discloses various designs of birds and flowers with seasonable greetings	1	0
54	Enamelled Cards, with Flowers in relief, similar in style to 53, but inlaid with Pearl for satin, very beautiful. 5 designs. The flowers lift up and disclose a figure with greeting	1	0
55	Transformation Card, which by a simple movement, changes a juvenile figure into a lovely nosegay	1	8
56	Escutcheon, with floral wreath and Cupidesque figures in relief. The movement of a slide instantly displays a most charming and suggestive tableau	1	0
57	Satchet, with artistic envelope; inside nine beautiful designs folded, opening in the form of a cross	1	0
58	"The Christmas Tree." By a simple movement a richly-laden fir can be made to stand out in relief	1	4
59	Altoscopic Card, picturing the shepherds and flocks, with herald angel	1	4
60	Mechanical Card like No. 56, but presenting a fan which assumes the shape of a dome, and forms a picturesque novelty	1	8
61	"The Fairy Mirror," which, giving place to a magnifying glass, shows a pretty juvenile scene, with greeting	1	8
62	Altoscopic Card, illustrating effectively the tale of the Nativity	1	12
63	Most elaborately devised and daintily finished Double Greeting Satchets. 2 sorts	3	0
64	Pantomime Cards, illustrating the misfortunes of the butterman, milkman, costermonger, lawyer, greengrocer, and Spiritualist, and their treatment at the hands of Clown and Pantaloon	0	4
65	Scenes of the Nativity. Six large cards, beautifully printed in colours	0	8
66	Six large Oblong Cards—Exquisite studies of roses, asters, etc., with verses in panel	0	6
67	"Childhood"—Six Greeting Cards, with fancy juvenile figures on black grounds, with green borders	0	6
68	"The Story of the Nativity." Illustrated by six Original Pictures arranged in the form of a Cross, in fancy envelope specially designed	1	4

ENVELOPES FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

Handsomely tinted and Gilt Envelopes, with seasonable wishes for holding Greeting Cards:—

	Rs.	As.
No. 1. Size 4¼ by 3¼ inches, each, As. 3, or per dozen	2	0
No. 1A. Size 5¾ by 4¼ inches, 4 As. each, per doz	2	4
No. 2A. Size 7¼ by 5¼ inches, each As. 4, or per dozen	2	8
Note paper (size of page, 4 by 3 inches), with beautiful Floral relief Designs and Mottoes in Colours and Gold. With Envelopes to suit. Price for one Sheet and Envelope, As. 4; or per dozen Sheets with Envelopes	2	8

Arrival of New Goods by every Mail for the Christmas Season.

BON BONS. CARD GAMES. IN-DOOR GAMES. FANS.
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES.
FANCY GOODS and ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION.
PLATED WARE and CUTLERY,
AND
ARTICLES SUITABLE as PRESENTS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
Lists and Details Furnished on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the CLUB will take place on SATURDAY, December 15th, to Elephanta. Members requiring Invitation Cards for their guests will kindly apply to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., in order that proper arrangements may be made.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, before resuming pressing operations, will receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Cotton Presses, Finishers, Engines, Boilers and Pumps in their Press building in the Fort, up till THURSDAY, the 10th January next.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December 1877.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમબે, બરમાં ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबे, बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th instant both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 18th idem.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, December 6, 1877.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF

DR. KIRBY'S UNOXODISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THEY are adopted, recommended and used by thousands as an effectual remedy for nervous exhaustions, caused by (1) early indiscretions, vicious and irregular habits; (2) intemperance; (3) worry and overwork; (4) mental strain and prolonged anxiety; (5) excessive grief, &c., &c.

Sold in bottles, Re. 1-14 and 3-4.
(Trade supplied with discount.)

Sole Agents in Bombay,
B. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. NANABHOY BURJORJEE SAKLATWALLA has AGREED TO SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY absolutely, and that all persons having any kind of claim to the same, or any part thereof, are required to make such claims known, in writing to the Undersigned, at his undermentioned address, within a fortnight from this date, otherwise such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 4th day of December 1877.

MORESHWUR LAKSHMONJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney,
11, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

All that piece of LAND, situated on the west side of and fronting Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 79 square yards and bearing No. 580 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, with the messuage thereon, bearing No. 15 in the Books of the Bombay Municipality, which said land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Bomonjee Dorabjee Saklatwalla, on the east by the said Raghoonath Dadajee Street, on the south by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Dhunjibhoy Paovala and on the west by Hornby Row Road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee Saklatwalla and his tenants, and is now in the occupation of the Vendor.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR. LEATH AND ROSS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	,, 12 as.
TINCTURES	,, 12 as.

ALSO

CAMPHOR PILLS	,, 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

MECHANICAL BEARS.
MECHANICAL LIONS.
MECHANICAL RABBITS.
MECHANICAL PEACOCKS.
MECHANICAL COCKS.
BABIES' DRESSED DOLLS.
BABIES' WOODEN HORSES.

☞ See the Assortment at the Fort Establishment of

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. J. ESSAI,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT

CHRISTMAS ORDERS EXECUTED FOR—

Almonds, soft shell, for Dessert.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Arrowroot, Asparagus.
Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Butter Danish, Barley patent.
Bon Bons and Crackers, in great variety.
Beer, Wines and spirits, best quality.
Confectionery, English and Allahabad.
Chocolate Sweets, Crystalized Fruits.
China Preserves, Currants.
Cocoa, Coffee, Cornflour.
Dungry Towls and Bath Towls.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Fruits in Syrup.
Ginger Beer Powder.
Hams, Fresh, in Canvas.
Household Requisites.
Indian Condiments, Isinglass.
Jams, English and Tasmania.
Knife Boards and Knife Polish.
Lemonade Powders, Loaf Sugar.
Muscatel Raisins, Maccaroni, Mustard.
Mistletoe and Holly.
Nielgherry and China Teas.
Olive Oil Italian, Oatmeal, Olives.
Prunes, Potted Meats, Pickles.
Soaps, Sugar, Sago, Salad Oil.
Sausages, Sauces, Sodawater Powders.
Tapioca, Tartfruit, Tonic Waters.
Vermouth, Italian, Vermicelli, Vinegar.

Mr. ESSAI is prepared to undertake the supply of Music, Crockery, Cutlery, Furniture, Glassware, Dinner or Supper, and the best of Wines, for Ball Rooms, Dinners, Picnics, &c., at a reasonable total sum. For further particulars apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a PARTNER with CAPITAL, for a First Class TRADE and INDUSTRY. Apply L. M., Post Office, Bombay.

A METFORD MATCH RIFLE, complete in case; very accurate. Price Rs. 250. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona.

VEGETABLE DRUG for LEPROSY has been discovered by Mr. D. X. Pereira, who has a Dispensary at 50, Kalbadevie Road, and has cured many cases successfully.

EAU DE STUTTGART.—Immeasurably superior to the usual EAU DE COLOGNE. Per bottle Re. 1; per case of 6 bottles, Rs. 5. J. NEUBERG.

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.—The best "PEG" BRANDY in India. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Agents for Western India, Trant & Bridger, 7, Church Gate St., Bombay.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the WAVERLEY HOTEL. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE, a BOAT-SHAPED PHAETON and IRON GREY HORSES with Harness; the complete turn-out Rs. 1,250. Apply to B, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a handsome Stud-bred Bay MARE with black points, a set of English Harness (Oxford pattern) as good as new, and a light DOGCART. Apply to A. D. SMEATON, Scottish High School, Fort.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES may be obtained at any of J. PEARSE'S shops. NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

GEORGE HICKMAN JOHNS, Esq., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE HICKMAN JOHNS, late of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, in the East Indies, First Assistant Magistrate, deceased, who died at Poona aforesaid on the 1th November 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS were GRANTED on the 21st November 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, of Bombay, Esquire, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. King, King and Co., are required, on or before MONDAY, the 31st December 1877, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. King, King and Co. in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the REVEREND JOHN WHITE JOHNS, the administrator in England of the personal estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 26th day of November 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attornies at Law, Bombay.

Will be ready shortly.

THE THIRD EDITION OF MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME, CLOTH BOUND, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the Work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE SECOND EDITION

(*Times,* Aug. 9, 1877.)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah and from Tannah to Bombay. There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

(*Morning Post, Oct.* 18.)

It is not surprising that this useful volume should be passing into a third edition. Our Indian Empire has been brought so near to us by the increased facilities of intercommunication, and its interests are now so identified with those of England, that a good guide-book to Bombay, its great commercial capital, has become a matter of necessity. Mr. Maclean's publication is most complete in its way; supplying much historical, geographical, and statistical information, with well-drawn descriptions of everything worthy of note. The account first relates to the natural features and position of the city, the derivation of its name, and the cession of the island on which it stands to England, in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine on her marriage with Charles II. Then the history is told in epitome of the first and second Mahratta wars till the treaty of peace between the contending parties in 1783, with the other military operations, offensive and defensive, the political events, railway projects, and so forth, which have taken place under British rule in that part of India during the present century. Much valuable information is especially given respecting the "trade and industry" and the "Government and revenue" administration at Bombay, followed by an interesting sketch of the city in its special claims to attention; the aspect it presents to the voyager on approaching the shore by steamer, its public buildings, harbour defences, and other features; as well as the recent improvements which have been carried out. The several chapters on the subjects thus slightly indicated, with two more describing the "Native Festivals" and "Excursions from Bombay," supplemented by some useful steamer and railway tables, constitute the bulk of the first part of the volume. The second part is the *bona fide* "Bombay Directory," a mere summary of the contents of which will sufficiently attest the value and completeness of Mr. Maclean's publication, whether for the use of travellers, residents in Bombay, or merchants engaged in trade with India.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received per S. S. "Australia," a few Cases of SPARKLING RUDISHEIMER.

Credit.		Cash.	
	2 doz.		2 doz.
Per doz. qts.	pts.	Per doz. qts.	pts.
Rs. 34-0	36-8.	Rs. 32-12	35-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
24th November 1877.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	
Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25 per doz.
Cusenier's Fine Brandy	,, 24 ,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)	
Carte Blanche Champagne	,, 30
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)	
St. Julien Claret quarts	,, 9 ,,
Lormont Claret ,,	,, 12 ,,
Chateau Belair ,,	,, 16
Hant Barsac ,,	,,
Chablis ,,	,, 16 ,,
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.	
Cognac—L. Béchade	,, 18

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—	
Chateau Leoville	Rs. 24 per doz. Qts
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28 ,,
Chateau de Frauds	,, 14 ,,
Les Canons	,, 18 ,,
HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence,	
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 ,,
Steinwein	,, 22 ,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Eugène Clicquot	Rs. 40 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 22-8 ,, Pts.
Fleur de Sillery from Aubert Royer and Fils	,, 35 ,, ,,
Carte Blanche, ditto	,, 40 ,, ,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernary	,, 30 ,,
Do. do. do.	,, 32 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
SHERRY:—	
London Club	Rs. 20 per doz. Qts
BRANDY:—	
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s celebrated Cognac * Stars	Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	Rs. 25 ,,
Do. do *** Stars	,, 29 ,,
Fromy and Roge's well known Cognac, *** Stars	,, 30
ASPARAGUS:—	
Best German	Rs. 25 per doz. Tins.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH DEC. 1877.

THERE has been a shade more doing in Cotton this week, but mainly for future delivery, so that the present volume of business is not materially increased, and everything else remains dull to a degree. Supplies of Seeds and Wheat are extremely limited, nor are home advices of a character to induce an active trade even if produce were more plentiful. In Imports great depression still characterises our markets, and it is evident that we are yet a long way off material improvement. Excessive stocks and a limited demand seems to have become the normal condition of our Piece Goods Trade, and as no amount of loss has any apparent effect in dimishing shipments from the other side, we can only come to the conclusion that, unprofitable as our market is, others are in equally bad case. Until, therefore, a general improvement in trade takes place, which will divert supplies to other ports, or a reduction is observable in the rate of production in England, we must expect a continuance of something like the present state of depression. Little assistance, at all events, can be looked for from an increased demand on this side. We may see a little more doing as the season advances, but the effects of the famine must continue to be felt for some time yet, and we question whether the consumption of Goods will show much elasticity until next season's crops are pretty well assured. Money remains unusually plentiful; Government Paper is advancing; Joint Stock Shares are quiet; Sterling Exchange slightly firmer; Freights steadier at 25s. per ton by steamer for Liverpool.

The London Market for Silver has not undergone any practical change this week. The latest quotation through the public telegrams is 54¼d. to 54½d. per oz. but private messages quote 54d. no buyers, and the German Government are reported to have reduced their selling limit from 54½d. to 54¼d. The probability is that we shall see no movement of any importance now until the market is tested by the first allotments of Council Drafts on the 12th instant. In the meantime, the shipments to this side are again small, last week's P. & O. steamer from Southampton only bringing £40,000 for this port.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 1st instant showed a further large gain in strength. Notwithstanding an increase of 20 lacs in the amount out in loans, the Cash Balance was augmented during the week by 34 lacs, the Government account being higher by 14½ lacs, other Deposits by 30½ lacs, and Bills Discounted less by 8 lacs. The Cash Balance thus stood at the unusually high figure of 210 lacs or equal to about 81 per cent. of the liabilities, and it was confidently expected that a further reduction in the rates of discount would have been made at last Wednesday's Board meeting. No alteration took place, however, and the Bank's advertised charges still stand at 6 per cent. in fixed and 7 per cent. on demand loans, secured by Government Paper. These rates, however, are purely nominal, and it is difficult to understand the object of the directors in maintaining them. They are known to be open to business at considerably less, and in the open market, Money is so plentiful that accommodation is freely offered at 3 per cent. without finding borrowers. The only assignable reason for maintaining such a high level of discount is the near approach of the Export season, but it will be some time yet before this gives rise to any pressure, and the maintenance of a fictitious rate of interest in the interval answers no good purpose. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round on the 6th instant, and the general tendency of the market will probably be in favour of increased ease for another month at least.

EXCHANGE.—A somewhat larger business has been done in Sterling Paper this week, but rates have not undergone any important fluctuations. Transactions for this Mail opened on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 8⅝d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 9 1/16d. for 3 months' sight credits, but owing to firmer advices from Calcutta an advance of 1/16d. took place in Bank Paper during the day, followed on Wednesday for the same reason by a like advance all round. The firmness continued on Thursday, and a further rise of 1/32d. was made in the Banks drawing rates, but on Friday, although rates remained unchanged, the feeling was decidedly weaker. Saturday brought renewed steadiness with, however, no quotable change, and we give closing quotations for ready Bills as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 25/32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 9 7/32d; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 9¼d.; 6 months' 1s. 9¾d.; Documents 3 months sight 1s. 9 3/16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9 7/16d. per rupee. Very few Private Bills are making just now, and the demand for remittance is even more limited, so that the bulk of the business done has been for future delivery. Up to the end of the year, the Banks are both buying and selling at current rates, and up to February at 1/16d. per rupee higher. Further forward they are willing to sell at ⅛d. over to-day's quotation, but there are few, if any, buyers on the same level, the disposition evidently being to expect a higher range of rates after February. To some extent the expectation is justified, as in March and April we shall probably see the most active portion of our season, but it must not be forgotten that we begin with an unusually large supply of funds, and that we shall have Council Drafts to compete with Silver again from this week onwards. To begin with £200,000 per week may not have a very serious effect, but after the end of the year the amount will probably be increased to £265,000, and from 1st April, the commencement of the new financial year, it is quite possible that we may see the figure raised to £325,000 per week. With this in view it is impossible to count on a re-establishment of anything like a permanently high level of Exchange until the surplus supply of Silver is exhausted in Europe, and when that may be seems almost as uncertain now as when the Silver scare first set in.

On Calcutta there has been very little done this week, and rates have remained unaltered at 3/16 per cent. premium and ½ per cent. for 60 days' sight.

On China the quotation is quite nominal at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—During the early part of the week the market remained quiet and unaltered, but under the influence of easy Money, and more especially a rapid rise reported by wire from Calcutta, a strong demand has set in latterly, and prices have advanced fully ⅝ per cent. all round, with more buyers than sellers at that. We quote:—Fours Rs. 94⅞ to Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 95⅛ to ¼; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½ to ¾.

SHARES.—The extent of business doing this week has not been large, and there is very little speculative feeling about, but a fairly steady feeling prevails, and on the average values are not lower. *Bank* Shares are unaltered in every respect. Agras are steady at Rs. 125. Nationals at Rs. 106, and Bank of Bombays at 39½ per cent. premium. In *Land* Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 45 in Colabas and Rs. 7½ in Port Cannings, some large sales of the latter having been made at our advanced quotation of Rs. 240 per share. Freres and Mazagons are unaltered. *Press* property is not in favor, and values are somewhat irregular. A rise of Rs. 65 is quoted in Apollo, and Rs. 30 in French Press, while there is a decline of Rs. 100 in Sassoon, Rs. 30 in East India, Rs. 25 in Scinde and Punjaub, Rs. 20 in Scinde Press and Rs. 7½ in Mofussil. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies, as a rule, are in rather better request, the demand for local goods of late having shown a decided improvement. The working margin of the Mills at present is not large, but prospects for the future are much more encouraging, as an ample supply of suitable Cotton will be obtainable. A decline of Rs. 30 is quoted in Colaba, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 20 in Soonderdass, but our quotations show an advance of Rs. 40 in Fleming, Rs. 20 in Coorla, Rs. 15 in Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, Nursey, Sholapore and Khandeish Spinning and Rs. 5 per share in Great Eastern, Hindustan, Madras United and Morarjee Goculdass. Amongst miscellaneous companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 15 in Bombay, Burmah, Trading Co.'s shares.

Our PIECE GOODS Market shows very little change since the departure of last Mail, and such as there is, is not favourable. The clearances from first hands are perhaps somewhat larger, the total being estimated at about 1,200 packages, but this increase is mainly due to slightly lower prices having in some instances been accepted by sellers. The business doing from the bazaar, which after all is the chief test of the market, has been slow, the estimated off take being only 1,500 packages, and dealers still hold supplies of almost all descriptions considerably in excess of the demand. The shipments from England during the month of November, as reported by wire, are moderate, if we had anything like an average consumption to meet, but this we can scarcely expect until the effects of the famine have disappeared, and to impart any degree of strength to the market, therefore, it would require not only moderate, but almost a cessation of supplies for the next few months.

In Grey Good the chief business of the week has been in 40 inch Shirtings, for which there has been a moderate enquiry at about former rates. In 45 inch Cloths there has also been some business doing, but wider goods continue difficult of sale and all widths are in large supply. In Printers there has only been a small business done, but prices are fairly supported. Of Jacconets, Madapollams and Mulls considerable clearances have been effected at generally easier rates. Dhoties are only in small request. Of Bleached Goods the chief clearances have been in Jacconets, Mulls and Nainsooks, for which sellers have accepted a reduction of a half to one anna per piece. For Dyed and Printed Cloths the enquiry is slow and rates are weak. Turkey Reds become daily more difficult of sale, and prices have declined to a level which shows a heavy loss on first cost. Local made goods have met a better enquiry latterly, and sales have been affected of about 3,000 packages at slightly better prices.

TWIST.—The demand for English Yarns remains dull and inactive, and the small transactions reported show no change in values. Stocks are comparatively moderate, and there is consequently no great pressure to sell which is the only thing that keeps up prices. Local Yarns are steady but not dearer.

METAL.—*Copper.*—The demand has quietened down again this week, and, notwithstanding moderate stocks, our quotations show a decline of as. 4 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* a similar fall has taken place, but even at the decline sales are difficult. *Iron* is unchanged. Dealers hold large stocks and the demand is not active, but prices remain nominally as last quoted.

COALS.—The large stocks on the bunder still depress prices, but to arrive there is a moderate enquiry at about former rates, and rather more business has been done than for some weeks past. A sale is reported of 400 tons Davison's West Hartley December January shipment via Cape at Rs. 19, a cargo of Carr House West Hartley Dec. shipment by steamer at Rs. 18 and a cargo of Haswell West Hartley per "Ariminta" via Cape at Rs. 17½ per ton. Current quotations to-day are:—

	To arrive.	*On Bunder.*
Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 18¾	Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17
Cambois Cowpen	18½	18½
Laird's Welsh Hartley	17¾	16
Watson's Hartley	17½	17
Cardiff	17½ to 18	18

COTTON.—The Liverpool advices in the early part of the week showed considerable activity, and prices advanced 3/16d. per lb. in Surats, both on the spot and to arrive, owing doubtless to the reduced stock and short receipts at the American ports. The Manchester Market, however, having failed to respond, the Liverpool telegrams of the past three days, while still reporting considerable firmness, have shown less tendency to higher prices. In sympathy with this our market opened with a comparatively active demand, especially for New Cotton, and at one time quotations gave an advance of Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per candy, but a quieter feeling has supervened, and rates have receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from the highest point. The transactions of the week sum up about 13,000 bales, consisting of about 6,000 bales Old Cotton, of which about 4,000 bales were for local consumption and 2,000 bales for export, and 7,000 bales New Crop as follows:—

800 bales New Hingunghaut at Rs. 216 to Rs. 220 per candy f.p
2,500 „ „ Omra Good „ 205 „ 210 „
1,500 „ „ F. G. F. „ 203 „ 208 „
1,000 „ „ G. F. „ 200 „ 205 „
1,200 „ „ Broach „ 215 „ 218 „

The *Receipts* from up-country for the week ending on Saturday have been about 9,800 bales against 8,700 for the corresponding week last year, and the respective totals since 1st September, 56,375 against 102,325 bales.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last Mail left have been 1,568 bales, making a total of 836,650 bales since 1st January against 1,003,294 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—The reports from the districts have been by no means satisfactory this week, and point on the whole to a smaller yield than was a short time ago deemed probable. In the Omrawuttee districts several showers have fallen, which, although they will not reduce the quantity of the crop will probably affect the quality, and we may look for the bulk of the arrivals during the next month of six weeks at least, showing a large proportion of black leaf. From Broach the general estimates do not put the yield at more than three-fourths of an average. Hot weather during the day and the absence of dew by night has tended to bring the plant to maturity too rapidly, and the result, so far as the first picking is concerned, will be a light wasty staple. From Dhollera there is nothing to alter our previous estimates of the growth which cannot, under the most favourable circumstances, prove more, if as much as, 75 per cent. of a full crop. Compta and Dharwar is still well spoken of.

Fair arrivals are now beginning to come in of Omrawuttee and Hingunghaut, and of Broach some small sample parcels have come to hand, but no large quantity of the latter is likely to come in this month.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Old, Full-pressed—			₩ Candy	₩ lb. C. & F.
„ Omrawuttee	Fully Good Fair	Ready	Rs. 203	= 5 7/16d.
„ Do.	Good Fair	do.	„ 200	= 5 5/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Fair	do.	„ 194	= 5 3/16d.
„ Do.	Fair	do.	„ 189	= 5 1/16d.
„ Dhollera	Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 205	= 5½d.
„ Do.	Good Fair	do.	„ 200	= 5 5/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Fair	do.	„ 194	= 5 3/16d.
„ Do.	Fair	do.	„ 189	= 5 1/16d.

New, Full-pressed—			₩ Candy	₩ lb. C. & F.
„ Broach Ginned	Good	Dec. Delivery	Rs. 219	= 5 13/16d.
„ Do.	do.	Feb. do.	„ 217	= 5¾d.
„ Hingunghaut	do.	Dec. do.	„ 220	= 5¾d.
„ Do.	do.	Jan. do.	„ 218	= 5 13/16d.
„ Akote	do.	Dec. do.	„ 210	= 5⅝d.
„ Do.	do.	Feb. do.	„ 209	= 5⅝d.
„ Omrawuttee	do.	Dec. do.	„ 210	= 5⅝d.
„ Do.	do.	Feb. do.	„ 208	= 5⅝d.
„ Do.	F. G. F. „	do.	„ 205	= 5 9/16d.
„ Do.	G. F. „	do.	„ 203	= 5½d.

The following is the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant compared with the corresponding date on the two previous years:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,830,000	2,500,410	2,346,420
„ Surats...	151,000	366,070	572,300
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	312,000	463,430	484,240
Do. London	17,000	38,230	55,140
American Afloat	220,000	320,000	296,000
E. Indian „	20,000	65,000	110,000
	569,000	886,660	945,380
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¾d.	6⅝d.	7 3-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5 7-16d.	5½d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1⅛d.	2½d.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipt	178,000	187,000	172,000
„ Exports to U. K.	59,000	107,000	50,000
„ „ to Continent	40,000	46,000	42,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,682,000	2,031,000	1,762,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	442,000	595,000	521,300
„ „ to Continent „	314,000	309,000	360,900
„ Stock at the Ports	730,000	929,000	656,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed* on the spot is in steady request at slightly higher rates, all parcels of good quality being picked up as they arrive at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. For April-May delivery there are no buyers, although sellers have reduced their demands to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is still in very light supply, and only a small business is doing at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt. In *Gingelly* there is a fair amount of buying, both for local consumption and export, and prices are quite Re. 1 per candy higher, Mixed being now quoted at Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½ per candy.

WHEAT is firm, and any parcels of good quality are bought up at comparatively high prices. Supplies, however, are to small to admit of a large export business. We quote Mixed Rs. 36 to Rs. 38, Best White Rs. 40 to Rs. 41 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th December compared with that for 27th November:—

LIABILITIES.	27th November. Rs.	A.	P.	4th December. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,305	0	0	18,99,205	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,56,52,503	1	9	1,49,96,482	1	0
Other Deposits	2,25,64,804	7	9	2,65,88,962	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,71,429	1	5	2,59,014	3	3
Sundries	11,98,295	0	7	12,14,831	3	11
Rs.	6,15,88,336	11	6	6,49,58,495	6	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,19,952	13	1	1,05,80,806	9	1
Loans on Govt. Securities	45,46,497	1	8	45,82,897	1	8
Credits on ditto	41,80,298	15	1	45,75,104	10	2
Bills Discounted	1,64,52,048	2	9	1,68,56,176	15	5
Balances with other Banks	8,14,522	0	2	10,05,482	8	10
Bullion	3,11,630	12	7	2,92,895	13	8
Dead Stock	10,00,550	6	0	9,99,438	7	10
Stamps	10,451	3	2	11,762	1	2
Sundries	2,03,321	8	6	2,04,408	7	11
Cash at Head Office	99,69,250	2	8	3,91,08,972	11	9
Do. at Branches	1,35,76,813	9	10	2,58,49,522	10	6
	6,15,88,336	11	6	6,49,58,495	6	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain C. Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, in ballast.

THE HIAT ESPERANCE, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain J. C. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. Shiell, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Gracey, Asst. Apothy. MacMullen, Mr. T. Siquiera, Mrs. Eduljee Muncherjee, Master H. Forde, and forty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla. Sub-Lieut, A E. Leslie. For Honahwar.—Mr. H. E. James. For Carwar.—Mr. Postwalla. For Mangalore—Mr. T. G. Hyslop. For different ports.—Twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Maine, Lieut. Walters, Mr. R. Livesight, twenty-five rank and file, two women, and seven children, and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	utch, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Childwall Hall (s)	Lregarthen	Liverpool.
	Hermon	Dillon	Rangoon.
	Eblana	Lover	Akyab.
	Flying Cloud	Williams	Nagapatam.
	Lombard (s)	Anderson	Dunkirk.
	Oorun s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta.
	Medina (s)	Russell	Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Allumgheir, to Coast and Calcutta.
The Hiat Esperance, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
5	Annie (s)	T Waterman	Tuticorin 28th Nov.
	Ravenhill (s)	Bedlington	Madras 30th Nov.
	Gipsy (s)	J Bermir	Colombo 25th Oct.
	Inchgreen (s)	A Cook	Melbourne 26th Sept.
	St Anne (s)	Topping	Champion Bay 26th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5.—Steamers Calcutta, Suez, Roma, Chyebassa, Burmese, and a Steamer (numbers undistinguisable) Ship Sophia Joakim.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
4	Golden Grove (-)	J S Martin	Colombo 28th Nov.
	Meinam (-)	equerre	Galle 28th Nov.
	Bayard	H Heard	Liverpool 21st July.
	Benmore	McLellan	Liverpool 16th Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
4	City of Mecce (s)	....	....
	Udston	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per P and O s malwa—To Madras: S C Cooper, Mr J D Watson Capt McN ill, Mr R C Robson, Mr Cassiday, and Mr J F Gell, Mr McMaster, Mr H Arbuthnot, Mr Oakshott and Mr P G Nugent, Mr L M Yorin.

Per M inam—Mr and Mrs Griffiths, Mr and Miss Woodford, Mr Gooldenbergh, Mr and Mrs Macdonald, Mr Convella, Mr Williamson, Mr Anderson, Mr Gowan, Mr Boyle, Mr Grant, Mr Bryce, Mr C myns, Mr Murdoch, Mr and Mrs Fox, Mr Agrew, Mr Wells, Mr and Mrs Smallwood, Mr Brandela, Mr Verdun, Mr De Seran, Prince De Montenovo Mr John Cadwalder, Mr Windsor, Mr Muller, Mr Hoffmann, Mr Laurent, Mrs Ollendorff Mrs Pursborff, Mrs Schooker, Mr Bayet, Mr Payne Mr Minns.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Meinam—Euridice at Shandheads detained for orders.
By Bayard—16th September, Barque Buxton Vale from Cardiff to Aejue in Lat 24-36 S, Long 34-17 W 14th September, Ship Otago in Lat 40-29 S, Long 27-25 W steering N Genoese Barque (J N M J) steering South East 16th September, Ship Sir Charles Napier from Cardiff to Japan in Lat 32-28 S, Long 9231 W steering South East October 19th Peep of Day, from Algoa Bay to Chittagong in Lat 37-76 S, Long 76-72 E miles South of Sandheads American Ship Wingal Hunter from Bombay 8 days out, all well.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—75 boxes tinned plates, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Vortigern s—201 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolhoosein Heptools and Co.
Italia s—10 cases slates, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Scotland s—2 cases writing papers and 15 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrehim and Co; 4 bales printing papers, G N Amirbhoy; 10 casks Zm sheets, Abdoolally Shurufally; 17 cases glassware, Harri Aba; 50 casks disinfecting powder, Jamsetjee E uljee; 25 cases matches, Allana Abdoolrehman; 10 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally; 20 bales straw boards, Heptoola Saik Adom and Co; 38 drums varnish, Abdoolhoosein Hept ola and Co.
Mallowdale s—100 cases matches, V lkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—656 cwts wet dates, Lilladhur Khepal; 883 cwt, wheat, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein; 80 bales cottons J C Bushby and Co.
F W Harris s—3,199¼ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Allarakhiabhoy Sazan; 8 bales hides and skins, Hajee Sulleman Essa; 353¾ cwts coir yarn, Tricamdass Lowjee; 85 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 500 bales cotton, Parsoo Dewund.
City of Baltimore s—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 198 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 2,400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—2 boxes gold bar, the French Bank; 2 boxes gold bars value of Rs. 1,65,000, Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—889 cwts wet dates, Lilladhur Khepal: 20 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore s—2 cases tamarind, M S Neemajee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—12 cases broken glass, Curim Nanjee; 300 baskets onions, Hassum Balum; 100 baskets onions, Hajee Moosa Hassum; 7 cases kismiss, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 5 cases k smiss, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 50 packages raisins, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed; 17½ cwts E teeth, J P Khalucksdina; 10 bundles silk, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed; 103 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 3 bales twist, Noormahamed Hajee Abdoolrehman; 7 bales twist, and 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 48½ chests opium, Hajee Adam E-mail and Co; 12 bales twist, and 15 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 188 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 7th December 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·892
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	E, NNE, ESE, ENE, E, NNW, N, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	169.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Thorburn, Capt. Bombay 83rd Regt, to appear before a medical board, from Hyderabad.
Banbury, Major, Madras 2-16th Foot, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Ganssen, Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Bellary.

DECEMBER 7.

Nelson, Bombay R A, to appear before a medical board, from Deesa.
Bannyman, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Kirkee.
Harger, Major, Bengal 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.

DECEMBER 8.

Dayrell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajpootana.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 6.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 66th Foot, on medical certificate, to Poona.

DECEMBER 3.

Gunssen, Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Blanchard, Major, Bengal Invalid Est, on sick leave, to England.
Harger, Major, Bengal 1-25th Regt, on leave, to England.
Williams, Col, Madras 14th Regt N I, on furlough, to Madras.
Blanshard, Capt, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Miller, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, to Madras.
Leslie, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Belgaum.
Richards, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 8th December 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments.

8th Regt N I—Capt F W Leckie, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, Sub-Lieut G D Giles, officiating Wing Officer 8th Regt N I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

19th Regt N I—Colonel W Creagh, second in command, to be Commandant; Lieut-Colonel J A Gaver, Wing Commander to be second in command; and Major W Jacob, Wing Commander 22nd Regt N I, to be Wing Commander, in succession to Colonel Price, who vacates on succeeding to Colonels allowances.

22nd Regt N I—Lieut-Colonel H S Anderson, Staff Corps, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut-Colonel Blackeney, proceeding on furlough, and Captain and Brevet Major D R F Wooldridge, Staff Corps, to be Wing Commander, vice Major, Jacob.

With reference to G G O No 777, the undermentioned medical officers are placed on general duty and posted to the circles stated opposite their respective names:—Surgeon J B Emerson, Presidency Surgeon; J P Hunt, M D; Poona, Surgeon A W Carleton, M B, Presidency.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India:—Surgeon Major A M Rogers, in medical charge, 6th N I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz, Arabic—Sub-Conductor P Gallagher, Commissariat Department. Hindustani Lower Standard—Lieut J R Sandwith, 15th Foot; Private A G Morton, 15th Foot; Sub-Lieut L A Gordon, 59th Foot, attached to 1st Lancers.

The following orders are confirmed—Sholapre Station Order, dated 24th Nov, appointing Major J R Street, 3rd N L I, Stat on Staff Officer.

2nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated 3rd Dec, appointing Lieut-Cust, Asst Instructor of Musketry, to the battalion.

15th N I—Regimental Order, dated 3rd Nov, appointing Sub-Lieut F C Stayner to officiate as Quarter Master from the 1st Dec, vice Captain Blanshard, proceeding on furlough.

26th N I—Regimental Order, dated 3rd Dec, appointing Lieut J F C Thatcher, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Forjett, officiating as Adjutant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Captain W F Nelson, R A, to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

Captain J T Bury, R A, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Primrose, C S I, to Bombay for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

83rd Foot—Captain C J Thorburn, to Bombay, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

63rd Foot—Captain C O James, to England, per troopship, to appear before a Medical Board.

Captain J M Heath, Adjutant 26th N I, to remain at Mahableshwur, from 12th Dec 1877 to 11th January 1878, in extension on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, December 5.)

Lieut J F Rivett-Carnac is re-appointed to act as an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, and is posted to the Palamow division, of the Lohardugga district.

Mr E G Glazier, Magistrate and Collector, Second Grade, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr A W Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Pakour.

Mr C G M Shircore, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Rajmehal.

Mr C H Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, is posted to Jamtarrah, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr H G Sharp, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr J G Charles, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is posted to Bhagulpore.

Mr Oscar Theodore Barrow, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the district of Midnapore.

Mr J S Armstrong, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr G E Manisty is appointed to an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Midnapore.

Mr F A Dawson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police of that district.

Mr H Munro, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Rajshahye.

Major R M Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Mozufferpore.

Mr A Ewbank, Principal, Dacca College, is allowed furlough for one year and nine months.

Mr J Van S Pope, M A, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to officiate as Principal, Dacca College.

Mr W T Webb, M A, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Dr W Robson, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

Mr G A Stack, Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

Mr J H Gilliland, B A, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to be Professor in the Dacca College.

Mr E D Archibald, B A, Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to be Professor in the Patna College.

Mr J Wilson, M A, is re-appointed to be a Professor in the Patna College.

Surgeon D W D Comins is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Tipperah.

Mr C Fouracres, Executive Engineer, is posted temporarily to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division of the S-W Circle.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.......13th, 2h. 25·5m. A.M.
Full Moon.......20th, 4h. 42·6m. P.M.
Last Quarter.......27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 10	......	6 25	5 21	2 40 m 3 32 a	8 56 m 8 32 a
Tues. 11	......	6 25	5 22	3 16 m 3 21 a	9 41 m 9 14 a
Wed. 12	....	6 26	5 22	3 54 m 4 15 a	10 28 m 10 2 a
Th. 13	English mail expected.	6 26	5 23	4 34 m 5 21 a	11 18 m 11 9 a
Fr. 14	......	6 37	5 23	5 26 m 6 38 a	0 12 a
Sat. 15	......	6 27	5 24	6 19 m 7 52 a	0 23 m 1 6 a
Sun. 16	......	6 28	5 24	7 26 m 8 59 a	1 43 m 2 5 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23⅜ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
„ „ with Rollers.10 „

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Meteor—I—II—III.
The European General Hospital.
The Bombay Education Report for 1876-77—I—II.
Money-Lenders and Ryots, as affected by the New Civil Procedure Code.
The War—I—II.
The Value of India to England.
The Famine in Bombay.
Notes from a Bombay Famine District.
Relief Works.
Madras.
Mysore Weekly Famine Report.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
Notes from Berar.
The Governor's Tour.
H E the Governor at Junagarh.
Suicide of a European Gentleman.
The Chairmanship of the Bombay Town Council.
A Protest Against the Proposed Municipal Bye-Laws.
Departure of the Troopship Malabar.
Cricket.
Town Duties.
Bengal.
Changes in the Supreme Legislative Council.
Arrival of the Viceroy at Calcutta.
Patents.
Central Provinces.
Madras.
The Naggery Collision Case.
Burmah.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Frontier.
The Frontier War.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
English Churchyards in India.
The Question of Guage on the Rajpootana Line.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
The War—I—II.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letters.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON begs to announce that he has commenced the organisation of a SOCIETY for the PRACTICE of CHORAL MUSIC, under the above title. Intending members may learn the terms of subscription and other particulars by communicating with Mr. PLUMPTON, care of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL.
VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY
EVERY EVENING.
See first page for Programme.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. B.
Bombay, 26th November 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREENE—December 9th, at Alibag, the wife of Mr. W. J. Greene, of a son.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—December 7th, at Dover, England, Henry Alexander, Esquire, of Fortrill, Deputy Lieutenant and J. P. Co. Armagh, Ireland, aged 74. (By telegraph.)
MORLAND—December 7th, suddenly, at her residence, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, London, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Morland, Esquire, Barrister-at-law. (By telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOUGHEY—November 28th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain G Boughey, R E, of a daughter.
FOX—December 2nd, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Mr. A. J. Fox, of a son.
HOPKINS—December 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of C S W Hopkins, Esq., of a son.
WILCOX—December 4th, at Bareilly, the wife of Major E, R.C. Wilcox, 37th N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

BOUGHEY—December 4th, at Lucknow, Ada, the infant daughter of Captain G. Boughey, R. E.
CLIFFORD—December 6th, at Allahabad, of bronchitis, the infant son of Captain R. M. Clifford, 16th Bengal Cavalry, aged 8 months.
DARE—December 7th, at Allahabad, Angelina, wife of Wm Jno Dare, aged 23 years.
REBELLO—December 5th, Mrs Charlotte Rebello, relict of the late Mr George Rebello, aged 67 years.
SHAW—December 3rd, at Meerut, Horace Abercrombie, infant son of F. A. Shaw, Chumparun, aged 1 year.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1877.

IT must be a satisfaction to everyone who allows that a sound policy can be based only on a just appreciation of facts, and not on an easy indulgence in delusions, to see that the once favourite platitude about England only ruling India till she could educate the natives of this country to govern themselves has begun to lose its hold on popular credulity at home. The English public is coming to understand at last apparently that it is unable to bestow at pleasure on a dependent race—

A gift of that which never can be given
By all the mingled powers of earth and heaven.

The one redeeming feature of Mr. Lowe's paper in the *Fortnightly Review* is the almost brutal, but yet necessary, frankness with which the writer takes it for granted that regard for British interests is a paramount consideration to all others in the discussion of the question whether it is worth while for England to keep her foreign possessions. Other statesmen are not so honest or so audacious as Mr. Lowe; and, as might have been expected, the sensitive conscience of Mr. Gladstone makes him still cling to the belief that Englishmen maintain their Empire from a purely unselfish desire to be of service to humanity. Mr. Edward Dicey, in his recent reply to Mr. Gladstone's protest against the proposed occupation of Egypt, ruthlessly demolishes this pretence, by which Mr. Gladstone seeks to reconcile his duty to the Empire with his fervent aspirations for the good of all mankind without distinction of nationality. "For my own part," he says, "I cannot honestly put forward the plea so often urged of late, and to which Mr. Gladstone seems to have given the sanction of his high approval, that we rule India and the other portions of our Empire in which we are masters and not settlers, on account of the benefits we confer, or hope to confer, upon the subject race. To my thinking it is a mere pretence to say that we went to India in the first instance, or stop there now, because we believe our presence to be a boon to the Hindoos. We have created an Empire beyond the seas for the reason described in the motto of the kings of Savoy, '*Je suis mon aistre.*' We too have followed our star, fulfilled our destiny, worked out the will implanted in us; and to say that we have been influenced in the main by any higher motive seems to me a self-deception." It is instructive, also, to notice how the very men who are fond of preaching the doctrine of England's unselfishness in making conquests nevertheless show themselves often as eager to extend the bounds of the Empire as if they were animated by the vulgar motives which sway the mind of such a statesman as Prince Bismarck, who cares for nothing but the aggrandizement of the State to which he belongs. Mr. Gladstone is, of course, an exception; but take for example a well-known Anglo-Indian statesman, Sir Bartle Frere, who has been perhaps the foremost upholder in our time of the political theory that England's mission in India is to train the natives for independence. It was always well understood by Sir Bartle Frere's friends that, though he might pose as a philanthropist on public platforms, he was at heart an ardent Imperialist, and we find him now at the Cape decreeing the annexation of more territory to the British Empire in as absolute a fashion as Lord Dalhousie himself could have desired. If he had dared to take his own way, Sir Bartle Frere would have annexed Zanzibar a few years ago instead of making a new treaty with the Sultan; but, when he was urged to adopt this course, he hesitated to offend what he then believed to be the prevailing English sentiment against extending the limits of the Empire. He has grown wiser now; and, if he had the chance, he would probably acquire Egypt and Zanzibar as well as all the territory within reach of British settlements in the south of Africa, and make the whole Continent a British dependency.

The English practice really is, to govern subject races for their own good, provided always that this end is kept in strict subordination to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the British Empire. Within these bounds there is room for the grant of constitutional liberties, not co-extensive indeed with those enjoyed by the people of England, but ample enough to permit of the exercise of civic and political virtues which are essential to good government in all countries. It would be absurd to expect from the natives loyalty of the English type, but our own impression, confirmed by the experience of a good many years, is that the majority of them are well disposed towards the British Government. A misguided section of them have been encouraged by foolish English teachers to dream of an impracticable nationality, and among educated and ambitious men it is natural that an agitation for national independence should find many disciples. But the best corrective for such wild schemes would be to enlist the agitators in the service of the existing order of things by recognizing their fitness to undertake public duties and responsibilities. Some timid efforts have already been made in this direction with marked success; for we think that no one who has watched with impartial eye the working of such municipal institutions as are allowed to exist in India will hesitate to give the natives who have taken part in these experiments credit for striving most conscientiously to show themselves worthy of the limited trust placed in them. The time has now come when it is clear that the Government of India must either give permanence and a wider scope to the tentative efforts already made to let the people of India have a voice in the management of their own affairs, or fall back on the employment of material force alone to uphold its authority. An educated public opinion has grown up in the country which subjects all legislative and administrative acts to the most searching criticism, and which holds in contempt the sham representative institutions that form the popular element in the constitution of British India. To adapt a saying of Lord Macaulay's, the Government of India can afford to be either loved or feared; but it cannot afford to be despised. Yet we are afraid that the feeling with which the people of India now regard those Legislative Councils which are the butt of Lord Salisbury's scorn, and are ridiculed even by the officials who take part in their proceedings, is one of frank contempt. If the English people really wish that India should be governed otherwise than by the bayonet, they should at once set about the creation of Legislative Councils and Municipalities in this country of such an independent character as to show that their professions of anxiety for the moral improvement of India are not wholly insincere.

It will be objected that, if this demand—for the representation, say, of the chief cities and provinces of India in a National Assembly from which the Viceroy could choose his advisers—were complied with, the Empire might be exposed to fearful perils through the disaffection of members of the Assembly. Of course, the experiment is one that should be cautiously undertaken; and the right of election should be limited in the first place to Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies whose sense of corporate dignity restrains individual extravagances. But the most effectual guarantee for the safe working of any political concessions made in India would undoubtedly be the existence of a large class of non official Europeans possessing the ordinary privileges of English citizens. Upon the loyal co-operation of such a class of the population the Government could always rely; and their example would check any disposition among the natives to be mischievous and would encourage them to help in giving the new Constitution a fair trial. But, unfortunately for the Government, its efforts have been systematically directed to check the growth of the non-official English population in India, and to neutralize and blot out an element of national strength of which it will one day sorely feel the need. Instead of establishing military colonies in all the healthiest Indian stations, encouraging English capitalists and settlers to invest money in the country and set the natives a beneficial example of skilful industry, and employing in legislative and administrative work the trained capacity for public affairs of the English merchants and professional men who reside in the chief towns of India, the Government has set its face against letting independent Englishmen acquire either landed property or political power in this country. An Englishman who comes out here except in the Government service ceases to be an Englishman except in name. He retains his old interest in politics, but the wealthiest English merchant or lawyer in Bombay, a man who might go home to-morrow and get a seat in Parliament, has no more to say out here to the administration of the Empire than the pariah dog who roams the streets. The 1,500 gentlemen selected by competition who govern India are, as a rule, men of culture, hospitable, and pleasant to meet; but they hate outsiders with a vehemence that would be incredible to anyone who had not actually experienced it, and put every conceivable obstacle that official ingenuity can devise in the way of the attainment by an independent Englishman of any settled position in the country. The result is, that the present system of government has taken no root in India. The ruling class have fewer friends now than they had fifty or hundred years ago; and it is military force alone which keeps the 1,500 civilian administration from being expelled the country at a few days' notice.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 16TH NOV.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Mongolia, Commander A. Coleman, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 16th ult. She left Aden on the 2nd inst. at 6 p.m. for Bombay. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Admiral Prevost
Miss Campbell
Captain and Mrs Kellock
Mr Younghusband
Mr M Hammick
Mr E B Harris
Mr John Martin
Mrs Pendlebury
Mr and Mrs Cortland
Mrs Jardine
Colonel J E Hope
Mrs Bonnyman
Miss Jenkins
Mr Pennycuick
Mrs Warren and child
Mr Donoghue
Miss Wells
Mr and Mrs Davidson
Mr L P Russel
Mrs Catani and child
Mr F H Lascelles
Mr Cocker.
Mr and Mrs M Mortimer.
Mrs Robinson, infant, and child.
Mr W J Griffin.
Mr Maitland.
Mr R Jackson.
Mr Culcheth.
Mr McLeod.

FROM VENICE.

Mr G Robinson
Mr Booth
Mr Needderman
Mr Batchelor
Mr Barrow
Mr Y B White
Mr A Stotman
Mr C T McKenna

FROM BRINDISI.

General Strachey
Mrs A Wells
Mr F Baker
Mrs Chapman
Mr T R McKenzie
Mr F Farran
Miss Moultrie
Mr Gillan
Mr Derenzy
Mr Peiesticker
Mrs G Norman
Mr F Danagh
Mr G Pontifex
Mr A F Parker
Mr Lawder
Mr Langdon
Mr Bombeir
Mr S K Thomson

FROM SUEZ—Mr Daure.

FROM ADEN.

T H Rostlethwiss
G F Rostlethwiss
N P Fazulbhoy.

The delay in the arrival of the Mongolia is attributable partly to the heavy weather she experienced after leaving Southampton, and partly to detention caused by a block in the Canal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

IN anticipation of the early fall of Plevna all the talk is of preparations for peace. The *Agence Russe* has fabricated a story about the Porte having appealed to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, respecting the disposition of Russia to make terms with Turkey independently of the Powers. The *Agence Russe* often deals in fictions, and this is one of them, but it shows which way the cat would jump if Russia had her way. It is simply a feeler to note how Europe would accept such an arrangement, and it is not a little remarkable that so far as regards Germany the official press of that country has encouraged the little comedy, and expressed a hope that the two belligerents might do just what they pleased. That Russia would endeavour to settle with Turkey single-handed has been long foreseen in our Foreign Office, and it has been one of Mr. Layard's chief duties so to play his cards at Constantinople that such a settlement should be avoided. Those who ought to know declare that England need have no fear on that head, and that the Premier's panegyric of the Turks on Friday last had an object which aimed much higher than a mere tribute of admiration to the courage of the Ottoman troops. Your readers may judge what a muddle of vexed questions there will be whenever the Eastern Question enters the diplomatic stage. How many national jealousies will be aroused if the new Bulgarian province be made an appanage of Russia? If it be governed by a German Prince, what will be said at Vienna, and at Paris, jealous as those capitals are of the extension of the power of Germany? Most people here differ from the *Times* when it says that Berlin is not eager for the aggrandizement of a Hohenzollern Prince, for there is a strong belief that Bismarck wishes to have an increasing interest in the Eastern Question, so that he may at least have the opportunity of using it against Russia or Austria as future occasion may require. If Bulgaria is to be neutralized under a guarantee of the Great Powers, how many of them outside Russia, Germany, and Austria will care to undertake the active responsibility involved in the discharge of such a duty? The subject of next importance to the Bulgarian province will be compensation to Russia. She cannot obtain money, and in default thereof she will annex territory, but how much? If it be the whole of Armenia England will object, but as English objections are not backed by the sword, they will not count for much in the face of a victorious army, especially as this country is not likely to be supported in her objections by any other Power. I fear, therefore, we must count upon the loss of Armenia, and the greater part of the five millions of trade which belongs to or passes through it on the English account. I need not stop to point out the strategical value of such an annexation in regard to any future war of Russia in Asia Minor, or as against our Indian Empire. These points cannot escape the attention of everyone engaged in our Indian commerce, or who are responsible for our Indian Government. Nor is it necessary to enter into a long description of the conflicting interests involved in the neutralization of the water-way from the Black Sea. On that point the objections of our Government will gain some support among the Mediterranean Powers, though Germany is understood to favour the Russian aspirations, on the ground that access to the Black Sea may some day be desirable for the German fleet. A similar opinion is spreading here among some who six months ago were the strongest opponents of the Russian demand. If, say they, the English fleet could pass through the Bosphorus, England might, in case of war, blockade the Russian ports and provoke a more successful rising in the Caucasus than we have witnessed during the present campaign, and it would not be difficult to conduct that rising in unison with a movement in the Khanates. This, however, is poor consolation, and those who are satisfied with it forget how great are the counter-disadvantages. Not the least of these will be a permanent addition to our Mediterranean fleet, and an increase of our defences at Malta. Even the settlement of terms with Montenegro is not unlikely to provoke jealousy between Italy and Austria, so that look at this subject from whatever point you will it is a tangled skein, which the Russian sword will never sever, but only make more tangled still.

But the era of diplomacy is not yet reached, for Plevna still holds out—a remarkable illustration of Ottoman courage, and of the skill of those engineers who by mere spade-work have turned an open town into one of the strongest fortresses in the world. Since last week we have heard of more Russian successes, mainly secured by young Skobeleff, all tending to isolate the town, and to narrow the girdle that surrounds it. Mehemet Ali is at Sofia organizing an army of relief, in which work he is being joined by Baker Pasha and several other Englishmen who fought by his side at Schumla. But a fortnight, at least, must elapse before Mehemet can obtain all the troops that he requires, and it is a question whether Osman can hold on in Plevna for so long a time. He cleared the place of non-combatants and of 4,000 sick and wounded before it was surrounded; he had a large supply of Indian corn; and I read the other day that the *Times'* correspondent had seen several thousand head of cattle within the Turkish lines. On the whole, therefore, the reports upon Osman's food supply are more favourable than we had expected a week ago. Servia once more threatens to disturb Mehemet's preparations for Osman's relief, for that principality has received more subventions from Russia, her troops are again being sent to the frontier, and another day, the beginning of next month, has again been fixed for the departure of Prince Milan to take the command. I have news from private sources which leads me to think that this time Servia is really in earnest, and that she has now entirely fallen under the control of Russia, despite the warnings of the French, the English, and the Italian Consuls. Montenegro, too, who some weeks ago was on the point of concluding peace, has been more distinctly bought over—I use the word literally—to the Russian side than at any previous period of the campaign. Half of the money subscribed in Russia for the Montenegrin hospitals has been spent in a wholesale system of bribery of every influential man that could be got at in the principality. Nor is Greece so dormant as she seems, for we hear of much going to and fro on the part of her agents between Athens, Belgrade, and Cettinge. Nothing of special note has happened at the Shipka, though there is news of a Russian force having felt the strength of another of the Balkan passes. The Russian army is in great strength at Tirnova, but any advance from that place would lay it open to an attack by Suleiman from Eski Djuma. Suleiman has done nothing for weeks past, and has sought an excuse for his inactivity in the condition of the weather. It is going hard with Mukhtar Pasha in Asia Minor. After the battle of Deveboyun he prepared to leave Erzeroum, but his troops rallied, the Russians were driven from the strongest of their positions outside the town, and the timely arrival of reinforcements from Trebizonde gives Mukhtar a chance of defending the place. A friend of mine who has just returned to England from Kars and Erzeroum, and who left Mukhtar's head-quarters a few days before the Russian advance, speaks very hopefully. He made a thorough inspection of all the resources of Kars, and he believes that it has sufficient wood, food, and ammunition to enable it to hold out for a twelvemonth. He doubts, however, whether Mukhtar has left a sufficiently strong army in the place. Erzeroum has some enormous defences, but they are not very complete. It is well supplied with heavy artillery, and though it may be cut off from Trebizonde it cannot be easily surrounded. The successful defence of the place mainly depends on the despatch with which Mukhtar can get up his re-inforcements, to prevent the town being carried by a *coup de main*.

In home affairs we have had a lively week. Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech contained no declaration of policy; it reiterated, but with no special distinctness, all that has been said about England's conditional neutrality. It eulogised the Turks for their courage, and acknowledged the claim which their bravery had established for the independence of the Porte, but it said nothing about the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, or about the terms of peace. It furnished no striking or dramatic incidents like his two previous Guildhall speeches, and the interest which it aroused has already passed away. It is the Liberals who have furnished us with our chief topics of political excitement. Mr. Gladstone has returned from Ireland, and no sooner had he set foot on English soil than he burst forth into his usual talkee talkee. There was one striking expression in his Holyhead speech, which was apparently intended to dilute what he had previously said in Dublin respecting Home Rule—not that he mentioned Home Rule by name, his reference to that dangerous topic was in the guise of "local government." He seemed a little ashamed at Holyhead of his coquetry with Home Rule in Dublin, but his views are still ambiguous. At Holyhead, too, he favoured us with the usual exploded nostrums about the Eastern Question. The campaign and the revelations of Russian perfidy have taught him nothing. He still believes that, if England had agreed to the Berlin memorandum, this war might have been avoided, and that the unanimity of the Powers would have been preserved. This view, we know, is a sort of craze among a certain section of the Liberals, but the number who hold to it gets fewer every day. If one thing has been proved above all others in connection with this war, it is that the Panslavic section, whose ascendancy grew at St. Petersburg twelve months ago, were determined from the first to humiliate Turkey. Having failed to do so with the assent of the powers, owing chiefly to the English opposition to the Berlin memorandum, they determined to effect their object by war. This is apparent to the meanest intelligence that is not warped by sympathies with the Russian Church, or blinded by partizan opposition to whatever is done by a Conservative Government.

The endeavour of Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Chamberlain to construct a platform for the Liberal party has awakened a little enthusiasm among some of the extreme Radicals, but it has not met with much sympathy among the moderate Liberals. It is not a little significant that Lord Hartington's views respecting Scotch disestablishment provoked something like a protest from the Duke of Argyll. The land reforms which are so hazily talked about are as far off as the redistribution of seats, in truth much further, and the only point upon which there is likely, for some time to come, to be any general agreement among the Liberal party, relates to an extension of the franchise in the counties—a subject which Mr. Disraeli may not improbably take up as one of the last acts of the present Parliament. The effort which has been made during the past three weeks to rouse the Liberals into increased activity is likely to yield no good result. So long as there is any chance of Mr. Gladstone influencing the councils of his party, so long will a very large proportion of that party prefer to remain out of office. The fact is that moderate Liberals have greater confidence in the foreign policy of the present Government than they would have in the policy of any Cabinet led or influenced by Mr. Gladstone. Foreign policy is, and will be for some time to come, the chief interest of the country. In the matter of domestic reforms the moderate Liberals also perceive that they can only be carried by adopting the extreme views of the Birmingham school, and, as I have previously explained, neither Birmingham politics nor Birmingham politicians are acceptable to the party. There is no unhealthiness in the lethargy of the Opposition; for the constituencies are perfectly content to jog along in the present fashion, and if the Government will only refrain from offence by making better selections than they have done for the public service, and by pocketing their obstinacy respecting the Burials Bill, they may stay in office till Parliament expires by effluxion of time.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has given us another scare. It is all about Prince Bismarck, who continues to be the *bete noire* of your able contemporary. This is the latest plot attributed to the German Chancellor: England having refused to take Egypt, to have the Eastern Question settled according to her views, or to do anything implying an obligation to Germany, for which Germany can in return demand our alliance, Bismarck has looked about him elsewhere. His chief object being to prepare for a French revenge, and to prevent the formation of an alliance betwen England, France, and Austria, he has held out—through the official press—hopes of an alliance with the French Republicans. As everybody knows, a return of the Republicans to office would most likely lead to a frank renewal of good relations with Germany, for it has long been a boast of their leaders that this is a part of the Republican programme. This result, however, is far from a certainty, and in view of a possible Bonapartist restoration, and an invasion of German territory by way of Belgium, Bismarck proposes to take that kingdom under his protection. He is said to have pointed out that England would hesitate to engage in a war to maintain Belgian independence, in fact he has no confidence in an English resort to arms, and he therefore seeks to make his frontier safe by making Belgium an out-work of the German Empire, and taking the place, in regard to that kingdom, of the present guaranteeing Powers. It has been well known here for years past that Germany has long desired to bring about a result like that which I have roughly sketched out. Bismarck attempted to accomplish it long before the Franco-German war, and the subject has since been on the carpet. I doubt, however, whether anything has been recently done in this business—(unless it has been some chance word to cause a "raw" to England)—and I am confirmed in that doubt by those in a high position in the Foreign Office.

You may have noticed that Musurus Pasha was almost the only ambassador who was present at the Guildhall banquet. The *corps diplomatic* is almost as full of jealousies as a ladies' school, and the absence of Beust, Munster, and Schuvaloff arose out of some question of etiquette. Musurus, it seems, is the *doyen*, and he insisted on his right to respond to one of the toasts. Beust objected on the ground that it would cause annoyance to Russia, and suggested that the duty of acknowledging the compliment to the diplomatic body should be undertaken by some one else. He, being next to the *doyen* on what I may call the rota of precedence, naturally thought that the speech would fall to himself. Now, Beust is very proud of speech-making, and he prepared what he desired to say with great relish. Judge his disappointment at finding that Musurus adhered to his right of response. Count Beust thereupon put his speech in his desk, and by a singular coincidence, not only he, but every other man of note in the diplomatic body kept away. Two years ago, or it may be three, these diplomats eschewed the Lord Mayor's feast because they had been asked to sit below the salt.

The change in the editorship of the *Times* has been an unfortunate circumstance for the management, and the character of that paper. Never have we had such indifferent leaders and such a bad selection of subjects as during the past six months. Its foreign news is as good as ever, but as a reflector of public opinion at home it is absolutely worse than is the *Standard* as an organ of the Conservative party.

The detective case is expected to end next Wednesday. Public opinion is much divided as to the guilt of Palmer and Clarke, but if they escape they will only do so by the skin of their teeth. Kurr and Benson continue to be objects of much interest—so much so, that they have been lately added to the waxwork collection of Madame Tussaud. It was mainly in consequence of the revelations of this and the Goncourt case, as to the facility with which thieves can receive letters and money through the Post Office, that the Postmaster-General has just framed some stringent rules respecting the delivery of letters addressed only with initials.

During the past fortnight the London press has been speaking out very plainly respecting the necessity of an improved frontier policy. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Morning Advertiser* have boldly advocated the separation of the trans-Indus district into a separate administrative area, and the *Times*, though not in its leader columns, has practically committed itself to the same measure.

I see that Mr. Forjett, late Commissioner of Police in Bombay, has written a book entitled "Our Great Danger in India." It contains some excellent writing against the Russophile policy of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, and the work, is likely to cause some stir among Mr. Forjett's old friends. Another, and a more dilettante work is by Mr. J. Routledge (who, I believe, was a *Daily News* correspondent) on "English Rule in India." The book is rather dogmatic, but it presents some very dry Indian subjects to English readers in an attractive though superficial style.

The sentence of the Court-Martial in the case of the mutineers of the 19th Hussars is very generally condemned as being too severe. The qualifying evidence produced at the trial justified an expectation of a more moderate punishment.

Some extraordinary gossip has been published in a Scotch newspaper about the quarrel between Mr. Clements Markham and Sir Louis Mallet. As I happen to be perfectly well acquainted with the whole circumstances of the case, I can only caution your readers against accepting the statements of the Scotch newspaper.

Mr. Mapleson's winter concerts promise to be a great success. Every night he is having full houses, and the performances are exceedingly good; in many respects they are quite as good as in the "season."

The Prince and Princess of Wales have announced their intention of being present at the Brompton Oratory, on the occasion of the Duke of Norfolk's marriage.

THERE is something very comical, indeed, almost profane (says the *Birmingham Mail*), about the notice given for a prayer meeting held in Leamington—"A special prayer meeting will be held at the Public Hall on Saturday, at half-past eleven o'clock, to entreat the Lord to give us a man of his own choosing for the pastor of St. Paul's; such a man we believe the Rev. H. Linton, of Birkenhead, to be."

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLLISION BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NIZAM ON THE ANAGOONDY SUCCESSION.

BELLARY, DEC. 9.

In November 1872, the Madras Government recognised Nursimha Davaroyloo, of Bellary, the rightful heir of Anagoondy to the Maharajaship and ordered payment to him of the Government allowance drawn by his predecessor. This recognition was confirmed by the Government of India. A portion of the Anagoondy estates are situated in the Nizam's territory, adjoining Sir Salar Jung's private jahageer at Copaldroog. The Government of India, through the Resident, had asked the Nizam's Government to admit Nursimha's claim, but after five years' recognition had postponed it with promises of speedy settlement. This month Sir Salar Jung positively refuses to confirm the Government of India's nomination, and has forcibly seized Nursimha's seals, keys, and official papers, and has ordered his immediate departure from the Nizam's territory. The Nizam's Government has nominated a distant relation of the family of the Maharaja, and has ordered the collection of the revenue from the Anagoondy estate by the Nizam's officers.

SUSPECTED FRAUDS IN ADMINISTRATION OF FAMINE FUNDS.

From the end of August 113 lacs of rupees were spent in famine operations in the Bellary district alone, up to date, but only 25 lacs have been actually accounted for.

The Accountant General for Madras recommends the appointment of a Special Commission to enquire into the auditing of the expenditure. H. E. the Governor has sanctioned the proposal and asked him to recommend officers. Extensive frauds are coming to light daily. Two famine officers have been suspended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the Russians have resumed their attack on the Turkish left wing at Kamarli, situated to the South of Statitza, and that the bombardment of that place is going on.

The Russian, force which was driven from Elena on its capture by Suleiman Pasha, having been reinforced, was concentrated at Racowitza (within a few miles of Tirnova and to the North-East of that city), where the Turks made an attack, but were compelled to fall back followed by several battalions of Russians, who captured Slataritza, and thus turned the Turkish righ wing.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON PEACE CONDITIONS.

The Russian Press, in discussing the conditions upon which peace should be concluded with Turkey, propose that the independence of the Turkish Principalities should be guaranteed, that Batoum and Kars should be ceded to Russia, and that the passage of the Dardanelles should be free.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

ROME, 7TH DEC.

Latest bulletins respecting the health of the Pope state that the condition of His Holiness is slightly better.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 7.

M. Dufaure has relinquished his mission of forming a new cabinet in consequence of Marshal Macmahon claiming the right to appoint the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and the Minister for War.

M. Batbie has now been summoned by the Marshal President to form a new Ministry.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, DEC 9.

The total Russian losses up to the 17th November amount to 74,858 men.

Mehemed Pasha has appointed Baker Pasha Commander of a Division of the Army under his (Mehemed's) command.

According to unofficial Turkish account Plevna is amply provisioned for the siege, and a fresh attack made by the Russians on the Turkish positions there has been repulsed.

A Russian official despatch states that the Turks have unsuccessfully attacked the Russian positions in the Etropol Balkans. The Russians are threatening the Turkish retreat along the Sofia road.

OBITUARY.—The Hon. Vernon H. Schalch, C.S.I., C.S., late member of the Board of Revenue, &c., Calcutta.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, DEC. 9.

The leaders of the Republican party disavow the negotiations between M. Dufaure and Marshal MacMahon. A serious crisis exists.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, DEC. 7.

The Indian Transport Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

SUEZ, DEC. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Java, homeward bound from Bombay, left here to-day.

ADEN, DEC. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 7, AFT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	79,000	Bales.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	30,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	312,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	50,000	do.
Do. do do Surate	14,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	8,000	do.
Do. do. Surats ..	1,000	do.

LONDON, DEC. 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
Bar Silver	54½ to ¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account........	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	107
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8¾d.
4 per cent. Government Securities ..	81½
4½ per cent. do. ..	81¾
5½ per cent. do. ..	89

The Bank of France returns show the following:

Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£83,500,000
" Notes in Circulation	£97,500,000

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	10½

Otto has left for Bombay *via* Suez Canal.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, DEC. 8, 5 P.M.

Steamer leaves Sowiabaya for Darwin on the afternoon of 17th.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

A TELEGRAM from the Field Force at Bori, sent through Peshawur and dated 5 p.m. Friday last, states that the centre and main villages of Bori had been occupied, and that at the moment of telegraphing the work of destroying the towers and the house of the principal head man was progressing. The force was to return in the evening, as they had done on Thursday, to the Shergasha pass.

Another telegram from the Camp in front of Bagh, sent through Gumbut, dated 6 p.m. of Friday, reports Jarabi completely destroyed. The troops returned to camp without a casualty; the enemy lost several killed. Particulars not yet known.

Three prisoners—Mian Din, a principal Malik of Paia, armed with an Enfield rifle and sword, and his son Sadar with matchlock and sword, and Darar, cousin of Malik Gul Shah, with matchlock and sword—were surrounded and captured with their arms.

A telegram from the Frontier to-day states that slight rain was threatening. It is said that great depression is felt among the Jowakis at the severity and persistency of our coercion. Jowaki prisoners state that the head of the tribe had applied to the Akhund of Swat for help, but that he had cursed them as kafirs who robbed and murdered Mussalmans.

WHEN people are disposed to quarrel, occasions of difference always arise; and we are not therefore surprised to hear that a fresh dispute has broken out between the British Government and Sir Salar Jung. The cause is fully described in the special telegram we publish this morning; and, if Sir Salar Jung's conduct is accurately described, the matter may have a serious result.

Native Opinion, the organ of the Mahratta Brahmins, says that Hindoos keenly watch the progress of the war in Turkey, because "the honour as well as the interests of England are concerned in the affair." They think England has broken faith with Turkey, and are sorry she has thus played into the hands of Russia. They sympathize with the Turks because the latter are an Oriental race, and it flatters the pride of the natives of India to think that Orientals can hold their own against Europeans for so many months.

GENERAL STRACHEY was among the passengers by the mail steamer Mongolia, which arrived here yesterday.

WE understand that the assent of the Secretary of State has been received to the introduction of a Bill by the Indian Legislature to define and limit the powers of settlement officers in respect of the enhancement of rent.

THE Government of India proposes to open a new line of Railway from Indore, which will pass *via* Bhopal through Balsa and join with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. It is believed that the junction will take place somewhere between Hoshungabad and Hurda. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, has received orders to estimate the probable cost of the line, and to explore the country through which it is proposed to pass the line.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kurrachee paper hears "that Government contemplate having a survey made for a railway line between Hyderabad and Deesa, and that several engineer officers are already at Hyderabad making preparations to go on with the work. Now that affairs on the frontier are unsettled, and in the event of a war at any future time in that direction, the advantages of the projected railway to join the B. B. and C. I. to the Indus Vaily line are obvious. It will besides be of great public utility in other respects."

THE *Madras Mail* learns that the India Office is favourable to the proposal which has been made in several quarters, and supported by the home press, that Parliament should be moved to advise the Queen to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Madras famine of 1877.

THE Directors of the Bombay Co-operative Society, in their report for the half year ending June 30, 1877, announce a loss of Rs. 28,000. They anticipate a slight further loss, and "are consequently unable at present to offer the least hope of amelioration." They speak of the late secretary, Mr. Storrar, as zealous and industrious, but not sufficiently experienced in a business of the nature of a co-operative store. From the balance sheet it appears that the company's whole property is now valued at about Rs. 43,000, being a little more than half the capital, and that the Company's debts amount to Rs. 23,835. The net result appears to be that three-fourths of the shareholders' capital of Rs. 81,000 has been lost.

THE Rev. Malcolm Ross, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bombay establishment, has been allowed to retire from the service on pension. The Rev. D. Macpherson, Senior Chaplain, now attains promotion to the grade of "the" Senior Chaplain—a curious official way of designating the Seniors on the Scotch Establishment.

ON the nomination of the Chief Justice, the Governor-General in Council has appointed Mr. W. J. Curtoys, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., to be the next Sheriff of Calcutta.

IT is stated by a Russian paper, on the authority of the Turkestan *Gazette*, that the new Emir of Kashgar Beg Kuli Beg has informed the Military Governor of Semiratschensk, that having been successful over his enemies, it is now his intention to turn his arms against the Chinese, who are in occupation of the eastern districts of his country. Hakim Khan, who had temporarily usurped the succession on the death of Yacoob Beg, has been obliged to seek refuge in Russian territory.

MAJOR C. S. THOMASON, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, N. W. P., has been deputed to Madras, to report upon the vexed question of the Harbour Works. The hitherto accepted theory, that however skilled an engineer may be in all the ordinary walks of his profession, his competence to deal with a special branch of it must be the result of special training, is evidently exploded. We trust that Major Thomason, upon whom has been placed the responsibility of proving it so in the present instance, may be successful.

A CIRCUMSTANCE has arisen in connection with the loss of the Winchester off False Point in June last, which deserves some attention. It appears that in consequence of the great want of regularity on the part of the Court of Inquiry which sat at Calcutta subsequently to the loss of the vessel, and upon further consideration of the proceedings of the Court, the Board of Trade have been obliged, not without some reluctance, to issue a renewed certificate to the master, Mr. Arnold, in place of the one lost in the vessel. This has given rise to a request from the Secretary of State that steps may be taken to ensure, as far as possible, in the future greater regularity in Courts of Inquiry in British India, so that such a failure of justice as that which has taken place in the above case may not again be repeated.

A CANALWALLA writes to the *Englishman* on the subject of the dangers in the track of the Overland route; he says,

> The time having arrived when the question of the speed at which the mails are to be carried between England and India, under the terms of the next contract, is being widely discussed, I venture to beg a small space in your valuable paper to call attention to the dangers of the route over which the mail steamers constantly travel, and to point out the means by which these dangers may be somewhat lessened. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce speaks of 15 knots between Brindisi and Alexanderia, and 13 between Suez and Bombay, as a thing to be accomplished without the smallest difficulty. I will simply remark that this speed can only be kept up by despatch vessels at an expenditure of from 60 to 70 tons of coals per diem. Leaving the question of speed, however, to more competent judges, I will proceed to the subject of the dangers alluded to. We will start from Suez, taking the more prominent headlands and islands en route, all of which are without lights.
>
> 1st. We come to the "Brothers," two dangerous rocks lying in the fair way, 250 miles from Suez; owing to their colour, that often blends with the sky, especially on a hazy night, it is not long since that a large steamer ran right on to them.
>
> 2nd. The Aboo Eyle channel, off Jibbel Zoozar.
>
> 3rd. The outlying reefs off Mocha.
>
> 4th. The Fisherman's Rock in the small Straits of Perim.
>
> 5th. Cape Guardafui (where numerous vessels have been wrecked).
>
> 6th The Island of Mimcoy, where the Colombo was wrecked.
>
> 7th. Point de Galle, and lastly False point, the light at which place has been a disgrace for years past.
>
> All the above points, with the exception of Point de Galle, are without lights, and yet we hear nothing said about first providing for the safety of valuable lives and property before commencing to run vessel at a high rate of speed, which all professional seamen well know means enhanced danger. The melancholy fact appears to be this, that a vessel has to be totally lost, and valuable lives with her, before the question of proper lights is taken into consideration. If a mere cargo ship, the loss is probably passed over in the ordinary way; but in the case of a mail passenger steamer, and when the lives of many have been sacrificed, the matter takes quite a different form, ending most probably in the ruin of the commander, if not branding him as a felon for life. I think I need say no more than this to point out that it is really necessary, before talking of a high rate of speed, to first prepare the route. A few non-professional persons will doubtlessly remark that many hundreds of vessels have gone to and fro on the route in question in perfect safety. Granted, but let me add there is a great deal of difference between a vessel picking her way, and waiting for daylight to make certain points, and another running "against time." At any rate, under existing circumstances, I should prefer the "slow and sure" to the "fast and uncertain."

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*—The following correspondence brings to light a grave fact, upon which there is sure to be a diversity of opinion, even as to the advisability of publishing it. Indeed, we may say at once, that it was in our hands for publication last week, and that we hesitated how we had better dispose of it. But during the past few days having met with a similar correspondence addressed to another paper, we judge it advisable to let the public have the perusal of both the one and the other correspondence together, as in this way there will be less chance of the facts being lost sight of:—

> Bombay, 26th November.—Being delayed at a Railway station between here and Allahabad, I witnessed a troop train enter the Station. The men were allowed to get out for refreshments, and my attention was drawn to the clanking of chains. A further look and I perceived the three or four of the men were in chains, which were fastened round the waist, down the legs, and around the ancle. The chains seemed to me very heavy, and I noticed that the men limped and looked in pain. On asking, I was informed that the men were military convicts, who had already completed 3 years imprisonment in India and were now going home to complete their sentence in England. "They must be very violent to be ironed like this?" said I to my informant. "Oh no, Sir, they are just the reverse: very quiet; only you see, Sir, it is the order; these chains will never be taken off till they get to Milbank." "What," I said, "surely they wont sleep in them?" "Indeed, and they will; no man can take them off but the Doctor." Under the impression that the, must have committed some very serious crime I asked what did they do? "Oh, nothing sir," was the reply "Nonsense, soldiers don't get imprisonment for nothing." "Well, sir, very little. That chap there struck a Lance Corporal and that big fellow cheeked the Orderly Sergeant." Grave crimes these no doubt in Military law, but not sufficient, in my opinion, to cause men to be dragged from one end of India to another in irons, to be stared at by all India. One would expect to see a murderer or a dacoit to be so taken along; but surely a hand-cuff would be sufficient for an offender, who if in civil life would be fined Rs. 5. Such treatment cannot add to the respectability of the European in Native eyes, for the mild Hindoo must imagine these "Chain Gangs" to be composed of desperate ruffians. I can only hope that on the next wrangle over the Mutiny Bill that some Member of Parliament may take the matter up.

THE annual report on the opium revenue in the Bombay Presidency for 1876-77 shows a considerable increase of revenue realized during the year, amounting to Rs. 40,05,259, in comparison with the previous year's returns, and of Rs. 30,63,652 in comparison with the average of the last five years. The increase is said to be due to fluctuations in the trade.

THE brilliant meteor which has already been reported, was visible at Indore, where it illuminated the whole place and dazzled by the brilliancy of its light. Every one was taken by surprise by the suddenness of its appearance and its luminousness.

WE understand that with a view to an investigation of the new alkaloid, quinamine (discovered by Hesse a few years ago in the Himalayan bark, and which has never been met with in South American barks), the Secretary of State, on the motion of Mr. Clements R. Markham, has requested that about 20 lbs. of the febrifuge as prepared at Darjeeling may be sent home. Very little seems to be yet known with regard to the action of this alkaloid, and it is thought very important that its action on the human system should be carefully studied.

WE are informed that steps are about to be taken to obtain a quantity of good tobacco seed from America for cultivation in the North-Western Provinces. The seed is expected to reach India in time for next year's sowings.

WE understand that on the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment, as a temporary measure only, of an additional Conservator of Forests in British Burmah for one year. It is believed that some addition to the present strength of the Forest Department in Burmah may before long become advisable.

WE are informed that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the deputation of Captain Wace (who has had considerable experience in such matters) for the work of introducing the revised settlement into the Jhelam District of the Punjab. The additional expense involved in the arrangement is nominal, while the anticipated enhancement of revenue will amount to Rs. 1,00,000.

THE Lucknow paper says that there is a good deal of dengue, and very much small-pox all over the city and native bazars. The police authorities seem remiss in adopting precautions against the spread of the latter disease, inasmuch as any one can walk through Ameenabad or other populous localities, and see children and adults covered with pustules, mingling with the throngs just as heedlessly as if small-pox was the most innocuous ailment in the world.

THE second son of the Prince of Wales, Prince George, is to be regularly trained for the navy, which service it is proposed he shall enter as midshipman immediately on quitting the Britannia.

THE Maharajah Duleep Singh, writing to contradict a report in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that he had offered his military services to Russia, says:—"For the stability of our Sovereign's dominions in India, I would prefer to see the backbone broken of the Mahomedan Power, but not by Russia, as in my humble opinion, should there ever arise any trouble in that country it will be caused by our fellow-Mussulman subjects or the border tribes professing that faith. After my residence in this country for the last twenty-three years, and the unbounded kindness of our gracious Queen and the Royal Family to me, I cannot but love England with all my heart—perhaps even more than some born Englishmen who have been agitating the minds of her people of late, but luckily without effect, for the common sense of the English, as usual, has prevailed."

THE *Pioneer*—The proceedings at the opening of the Famine Orphanage in Sullivan's Gardens, Madras, cannot be regarded by cool-headed spectators without heavy misgiving. Nothing can be more graceful than the feeling which impels English ladies in India to make little converts of Indian children thrown upon their hands, and the State cannot forbid them to do so, though the experiment as a rule does not seem to answer. Native Christains are not generally supposed to be good specimens of their race; while up here in the North-West, for instance, the Native Christian community that Sir William Muir took so much pains to foster, is a more or less indirect burden on the State, in a way which a close examination of the case would hardly justify. The subject is full of delicacy, which the religious propagandist is too excited to understand. The local paper may be responsible for the unpleasant tone of the report we quote; but there can be no escape from the fact, that the many distinguished ladies and officers of Government enumerated, have been celebrating the opening of the new orphanage at Madras as chiefly important in so far as it snatches certain Indian children from the "heathen" bringing-up they would otherwise have had among their own people. The Rev. Dr. Strachan says that the lady who first conceived the thought of the orphanage, asked what would become of certain children whose mothers were dying in a hospital at Vepery. She was told they would be handed over to rich natives or others who might wish to adopt them, "Then the thought struck her—Might not these little ones be cared for by Christians as well as heathens?" We trust the lady's thought really had a wholesome origin in an impulse of simple human sympathy; but what is to be said of Dr. Strachan's final sentence:—"We declare distinctly and unequivocally that *our object* is to bring these little stray ing lambs to the feet of the Good Shepherd," &c. Most readers will surely declare as distinctly,—whatever allowances must be made, on professional grounds, for Dr. Strachan,—that high officers of the British Government in India ought to have been ashamed to countenance such a statement by their presence. That it is out of harmony with the fundamental principles on which this country is governed, is to point out its objectionable character in the mildest possible way. The religious education of the famine orphans has long been foreseen as a serious difficulty looming in the future; but it has been given to the unwise zealots of Madras to convert the difficulty into an embarrassment.

A NEW invention for raising water to great heights seems to have been successfully applied by a Mr. McComas in Australia, particulars of which are furnished by a correspondent of the *Pioneer*: "The late Chief Secretary to the New South Wales Government, the Hon. J. G. Francis, has a variable stream running through his grounds, the major part of which is laid out in vineyards; and he desired to have the water raised to a height of two hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts. A new instrument, called a McComas Aquapult, has been devised to perform this work; it is driven by the force of the stream, from which it must utilize sufficient power to compel the water to ascend that height, at the rate of five or six thousand gallons every minute, and yet be safe from damage in case of flood—floods occurring at intervals to no less a rise than thirty feet. If this work be perfectly performed, and the report on it may reach me before the next mail, it may be the means of giving the cheapest method of raising large bodies of water from running rivers by the stream force, that was ever projected, and ought to have a great influence in promoting prosperity throughout the world, in countries especially which require an artificial supply of water for the purposes of vegetation, or indeed for city supply, or generally for the diffusion of the sweetest, most healthful, and vitalizing fluid with which the world is blessed. Indeed, from what I have heard and seen of these water-lifters, and new inventions of Mr. McComas, I believe that for tea and indigo estates, for tobacco, rice, or other irrigation, they would supersede every instrument now in use in India. This being a matter of such importance to zemindars and planters, no less than to contractors and others engaged on Government and public works, where raising water is a matter of vital moment, I have been constrained to confine myself to only one topic in this letter. At present we have had three years' drought, and the usual cold weather rains have failed us in this colony. In the pastural districts, in the far interior, cattle and sheep are dying by the thousand. On some large runs there is scarcely a blade of grass, and public attention is being directed to the inauguration of some system of conserving the water supply."

GENERAL OBROUTCHEFF, coming from the Caucasus, passed lately through Bucharest. It was owing to his enlightened advice that the Russians gained such a brilliant victory over Mukhtar Pasha. General Obroutcheff was at St. Petersburg President of the Scientific Committees, and he has great consideration in military circles. Everything would lead one to suppose that the Emperor has called him back from the Caucasus after such a glorious victory to name him Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Danube in the stead of General Nepokoitschitsky, whose health is greatly impaired, and whose advanced age can no longer support the fatigues incidental to the position he holds.

THE *Times* correspondent at Russian head-quarters in Bulgaria gives the following account of the state of affairs round Plevna in the first week of November:—The Russian Cavalry have cut the communications between Lom Palanka, below Widin, and the interior. As the Infantry have now encircled Osman Pasha's Army, the Cavalry of Gourko are free to scour the whole country between Orchanie and Widin, and they are making good use of their opportunity. The Turks are very busy fortifying the heights extending from Kirshine, north-west to the River Vid, thence along the right bank of that stream to the bridge over the Vid on the Sofia road, where the Russians first commenced extending their left flank towards the Sofia road by moving the brigades of Infantry of the Guard in that direction. There are seven earthworks east of the river and one just on the other side of the stream defending the bridge. Nearly all of them are ready for the guns and garrisons. The Turkish soldiers work away in the coolest way imaginable upon these earthworks with the Russian shells bursting in their midst every two minutes. The Turkish artillery fire on this part of the line is now quite lively, as many as 120 shells falling in one Russian battery in a single day. The salvos of artillery from the Russian batteries are supposed to be doing considerable damage inside the Plevna lines, as the hundreds of shells whistling into the various Turkish fortifications at the same moment prevent the men dodging into safe places, not knowing which way to turn in the confusion of so many missiles hurled upon them from every point of the compass. Scarcely a day passes without the allied lines being drawn tighter at some point, and the space occupied by Osman Pasha's Army is gradually diminishing under this process of virtual strangulation. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile Osman's energy in constructing new fortifications with his supposed purpose of breaking through the hostile lines, and as his provisions are certainly limited, he must surrender or make a dash out soon, since there is no hope of his getting any more supplies through the investing girdle. His losses are estimated at from 200 to 300 men per day from the projectiles of various kinds. The allied lines, on the other hand, are growing stronger every hour, and consequently every day lessens Osman's chances of a successful, or partially successful, sortie, so that his new fortifications would rather indicate a purpose of resisting to the last, and then surrendering his remaining forces. If he has six weeks' provisions, the allies should have their line absolutely impregnable by that time, so that the situation has two phases or possibilities. First, Osman may be short of supplies already and attempt his escape within the next week or ten days; secondly, he may intend surrendering when he has exhausted his provisions and inflicted all the damage he can upon his enemy. The new earthworks would lead to the supposition that the latter course has been decided upon. Had Osman been a great General, he would have extricated himself from his present trap before the toils closed around him. His moment of attack was when the allied forces were moving by their flanks, and before they had taken their positions and covered themselves by fortifications. If he had any reasonable hope of being rescued by an outside force, his policy in allowing himself to be shut up might be understood, but it is difficult to see here on the spot where any such force is to come from, or, if it existed, how it could get near enough to Plevna, to act in conjunction with the garrison.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles are getting on swimmingly. There was another battalion parade on Saturday afternoon, when each of the six companies showed up well, and Colonel Sexton, the Commandant, who superintended the movements, told the men after they had been dismissed that the marching was better than he had seen it on any previous occasion. The "double" was tried for the first time on Saturday, and for a first attempt was very well done indeed.

The volunteers appear inclined to go in for rifle practice with, if possible, even more zeal than they have shown in learning their preliminary drills. They have at present to use the military butts at Colaba, and three days a week—Tuesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening—have been named on which the ranges are open to volunteers. On Saturday morning there were more than 200 at the butts, and many went away disappointed because they were unable to get a shot. It seems a mistake to throw the butts open to volunteers generally, and no doubt the plan proposed originally will have to be adopted, of sending them down in companies, a company being appointed for each day when the ranges are available. In this way, the men, though they may not be able to shoot so often, will get better practice than when such large numbers attend at once as was the case on Saturday. When they get their own butts, more numerous opportunities of practice may be afforded them. Some very fair shooting has been done already. On Saturday two volunteers scored 33 out of a possible 40 at 100 and 200 yards, and there were several 32s, 31s, and 30s. Some twenty-five members of one company, who shot together, averaged 22 points per man.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. LV., regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the week ending 8th December 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Average daily number of people employed.			Grants.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports. ‡
					During the week ending 24th Nov.	During the week ending 30th Nov.	Percentage of population of District.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.			
								Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	165	2	·002	4,27,587	3,02,687	Jowari. 56 Bajri ...54	30 26	31 24½	24·94	14·40	21·19
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	4,900	1,750	·24	5,91,888	4,01,316	Jowari 51 Bajri ...47	25 22	25 22	35·29	27·55	23·97
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	496	60 2	·07	16,53,796	8,10,075	Jowari 76 Bajri ...66	27 25	27½ 25½	24·30	10·65	18·92
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	1,955	1,817	·20	14,41,875	13,72,137	Jowari .65 Bajri .. 51	24 20	25 23	30·60	20·76	24·03
Sholapore ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	3,867	5,068	·70	36,70,339	18,23,812	Jowari .66 Bajri .. 60	25 28	21 28	25·21	8·11	32·94
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	458	469	·04	11,98,787	10,74,758	Jowari .39 Bajri... 35	26 32	26 29	54·60	25·43	45·58
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,087	8,16,087	* 1,017	† 533	·06	30,46,024	23,06,222	Jowari 56 Bajri ...76	19½ 24	20 24	22·43	6·13	24·91
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	111	111	·01	14,58,416	9,98,648	Jowari .43 Bajri ...54	31 37	31 35	30·48	21·34	39·29
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	338	156	·01	16,91,546	12,63,485	Jowari...43	32	30	26·39	13·81	30·70
Total	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992	13,307	10,530	·14	1,51,80,208	10355140						

Collectors' Report by Telegram, dated from 3rd to 8th December 1877.

KHANDESH.—The sky is over-cast, and drizzling rain has commenced. A good fall is wanted for the rabi crops.

NASIK.—No rain, but the weather is cloudy. Public health good.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Rain at Jamkhed 1'1, at Parner '26. The rabi crops are improving where rain has fallen. They are suffering in the northern talukas. 4 deaths from cholera.

POONA.—Rain at Puradhar 12 cents, at Sirur 10 cents. More is still wanted everywhere. 1 death from cholera.

SHOLAPUR.—No rain. No change in the condition of the crops. The condition of the people is improving.

SATARA.—Rain at Karad 1'2, at Walwa 2'25, at Khandala 1'9, and in the other talukas from '07 to '9. This is most beneficial to the rabi crops.

KALADGI.—The kharif harvest continues. The rabi crops are good, except in Badami and Hungund where they suffer from insects. The sowing of rabi is nearly completed. Rain is generally wanted. Ague, diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent.

BELGAUM.—Rain at Bidi 30 cents. The reaping of kharif is nearly over. The sowing of rabi is completed. 7 deaths from cholera.

DHARWAR.—Early crops being harvested. Rabi crops good Fever general.

* These figures are for the week ending 17th November.

† For the week ending 24th November.

‡ For details and dates see Table appended.

Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri during the fortnight ending 24th November 700, and 30th November 1,329.

Grand Total, during the fortnight ending 24th November 14,907 and 30th November 11,859.

In the Satara district there has been a general and very beneficial fall of rain, and in a few places in some other districts there have been showers which have been useful so far as they extended. The fall of prices in Satara and the Kanarese Districts has received a check. In Ahmednagar and Poona there is improvement.

The average daily number of labourers upon relief work for the period of five days ending with the 30th November was 11,859. This is only sligtly less than the average of the previous week, the reason being that in Sholapur and Ratnagiri the numbers have increased. As, on the whole, the numbers were diminishing, and as also the Kaladgi returns extend only to the 24th November, the number of persons to be discharged on the 30th was presumably something less than 11,000. The only districts in which the number is at all considerable are Sholapur, Poona, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Of the 5,000 at Sholapur more than half are engaged upon the Ashti tank, were work will still be available for them as ordinary labourers. Almost all of the Poona labourers, too, are on Irrigation works, which will be continued as ordinary works. The 1,750 at Nasik are all employed on the railway, and they, too will probably be able to remain on the work as ordinary labourers. Indeed, there is no certainty that many of the large number shown as relief labourers on the railway in the Nasik District for the last few weeks should not rather have been deemed ordinary labourers. There remain for consideration about 2,000 persons employed on roads in Sholapur, and 1,300 persons employed in Ratnagiri. Explanation of the sudden increase in these two items has not yet been received. On the other hand, no objection to closing all relief works on the 30th November has been put forward by any officer.

Only 12 deaths from cholera have occurred during the week in the nine districts.

The usual written reports have not been received from the Collectors of Ahmednagar or Kaladgi this week. In the other districts the reaping of the autumn and the sowing of the spring crops are both drawing to a close. The spring crops in the ground require rain everywhere, and in some places are withering for want of it.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 17th November, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. The number of children has fallen during the week from 6,480 to 407. The number of persons being gratuitously relieved can still not be stated accurately, as complete returns have not been received from the Collectors of Satara and Kaladgi. It may be taken approximately as 19,656. This gives a decrease of 482:—

Districts.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Govt Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 26th Dec. 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the week	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average daily number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	(None.)	None.	3,355	124	13	4,858
Nasik	21	22	2,708	99	15	23,284
Ahmednagar..	1,612	633	48,367	532	50	40,786
Poona	1,358	660	2,29,582	1,372	154	64,254
Sholapur	7,176	6,100	1,91,89[illegible]	1,153	161	45,618
Satara	*234	*171	1,00,163	69	6	45,592
Kaladgi.........	*3,985	*2,810	2,66,523	237	28	86,171
Belgaum	694	489	1,55,073	465	74	25,438
Dharwar	852	705	72,944	285	35	36,522
Kanara.........	9	7	6,517	(None)	None.	1,549
Ratnagiri	(None)	None.	429	71	8	572
Total...	15,941	11,547	1080554	4,407	542	37464

* Returns incomplete.

Tables A. and B. are brought up to the week ending 4th ultimo. The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 11,886, and on works under Civil Agency 1,090. The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 12-8 to 8-4 per cent. of the whole number employed. The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs. 103,55,140, which, with the expenditure of Rs. 1,39,213 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs. 10,80,554 from Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs. 115,74,907.

The table swowing the condition of the affected Native States is appended as usual. The reduction of the number of persons on relief works in Kolhapur continues, but is still high considering the prices that prevail and the not unfavourable state of the season.

During the week ending 1st December, 539 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 1,118 tons were carried by the Great India Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal Nasik lines, making a total of 1,657 tons for the week. This is more by 467 tons than the importations of the previous week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 1st December 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 1st December was 434,000 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876	In Jan., Feb., and Mar. 1877.	In April, May, and June 1877	In July and Aug 1877.	In Sept. 1877.	In Oct. 1877.	In Nov. 1877.	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	16,061	3,319	525	1,138	166,137
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	41,708	45,798	41,990	16,256	8,720	1,867	223,534
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik.	12,829	7,471	5,581	9,567	2,519	4,637	1,725	44,329
Total...	124239	95,511	105926	67,618	22,094	13,882	4,730	434,000

There have been decreases during the week of 2,148 in the number of labourers on relief works, 2,073 in that of young children, and 482 in that of people on gratuitous relief.

With a view of ascertaining how far the numbers of the rural population may have been affected by the famine, which has now happily terminated, orders have been issued for a Census to be taken on the night of the 19th January 1878 in selected Talukas in different parts of the affected districts, the result of which will be duly published hereafter.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. TRAVANCORE, Captain W. Barrett, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Gray
Mrs Beauclerk
Capt T Black
Lieut G R Bromley, R N.

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs Jones.

FOR Venice—Major and Mrs T Dayrell.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the members of the Household, attended Divine Service at Balmoral Castle on Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Greenside, officiated.

The Prince of Wales left Sandringham on Monday to visit Lord and Lady Walsingham at Merton.

The Princess of Wales and the young Princesses are expected to leave Abergeldie in a few days, the illness of Miss Knollys having taken a favourable turn.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guildhall on Friday last, but neither the Russian, German, nor Italian Ambassadors were among the company. Lord Beaconsfield in his speech referred to the Eastern war eulogizing the bravery of the Turks and, without expressing a hope of an early peace, said he did not despair of it. With the pledge of the Czar that he did not aim an aggrandisement, and the promise of the Sultan that reforms should be carried out in his territories, there ought, the Premier thought, to be grounds for the settlement of the question.

Mr. Gladstone returned from his Irish tour on Monday. Replying to an address at Holyhead, he alluded to the war in the East, reiterating his condemnation of Ottoman rule, and declaring that England alone had prevented a settlement of the question before war broke out. He added a hope that this country would not allow itself to be dragged into the quarrel on the wrong side by any illusion about British interests.

In a speech at Winchester, Lord Northbrook stated his opinion that the recent advance of Russian power in Central Asia was not a danger to British interests in India, and that in some respects it should be welcomed by us as tending to the civilization of the barbarous tribes of Asia.

The Marquis of Hartington has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University for the ensuing year, 932 students voting in his favour, and 684 for Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary.

The winter meetings of the Royal Geographical Society commenced on Monday, when the President, Sir Rutherford Alcock, delivered the opening address, chiefly referring to the results of recent explorations in Africa.

Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Navy, died on Tuesday, aged 74.

Dr. Rowley, rector of Willey and Barrow, died suddenly on Sunday last in the pulpit of Willey Church. The deceased was 81 years of age.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning, with heavy rain and hail, burst over London early on Saturday morning. On Sunday night and the following morning a fierce gale raged over the British Islands, doing much damage on land and causing many disasters at sea.

A man named O'Sullivan, known as a prominent member of the Fenian Association, has been arrested at Cork for sending threatening letters to two brother-members who had refused to join in promoting a riot upon the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit to that city.

The decision of the Court-Martial upon the mutineers of the 9th Hussars at the Curragh has been promulgated. Two men have been sentenced to five years', two to six years', one to seven, and one to eight years' penal servitude.

Both the Money and Stock Markets have remained very quiet. There has been a slightly greater demand for money owing to the Stock Exchange settlement, but the open market rate is still fully 1½ per cent. below the Bank of England minimum. English railway stocks have shown rather a weaker tendency, but in nearly all cases the fall in prices is insignificant, and the only weak foreign stock is Russian, which has fallen on the issue of the new loan.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Ussher, Mad. Ret.; Admiral Sir A. Slade, K.C.B.; Sir T. Brag J. P. of Belfast; Capt. C. P. Lucas, Ben. Ret.; Lady Mary Stanley; the Hon. J. R. Scott, M.L.C., Tasmania; E. M. Bell, of Simring Estate, Bengal; T. W. Wyld-Browne, J. P. and D. L. for Shropshire.

No event of decisive importance in connexion with the war has occurred during the past week. The Russian Generals have been persistently engaged in completing the investment of Plevna, General Gourko having fortified several points commanding the Sofia road, with a view to prevent relief reaching the beleaguered town. Osman Pasha, however, has expelled as many as possible of the inhabitants, and even of those of his wounded, with a view to economize the food resources, which are, it appears, greater than had been supposed. Mehemet Ali, at Orchanie, is organizing a force to co-operate with an expected attempt on the part of the Turkish Commander at Plevna to cut through the investing forces. Upon the Lom the army of the Cesarewitch has remained inactive, but Suleiman Pasha has made several reconnaissances which, according to his reports, have resulted in success, and there is every reason to believe that the strength of the Cesarewitch's army has been reduced by draughts to the army before Plevna. In the Shipka Pass the mutual bombardment has been renewed, but without any definite result. It is stated that a Russian force is being organized at Tirnova with a view to operations south of the Balkans during the winter. From Asia we learn that Mukhtar Pasha repelled a first attempt of the Russians upon Erzeroum, but later news is to the effect that the town has been called upon to surrender. The Turkish General has taken up a position at Baiburt, about 60 miles from Erzeroum on the Trebizonde road. The siege of Kars is maintained, but as the town is stated to be well supplied there is no apprehension at Constantinople of its fall.

The participation of Servia in the war is now considered to be more imminent than had been previously supposed. A large additional subsidy has arrived at Belgrade and the continued movement of troops towards the frontier would appear to indicate an intention to join in the war, notwithstanding the declaration of the Servian Agent at Constantinople that the military preparations are only designed to guard the frontier from invasion.

The Montenegrins have resumed active operations, and are now besieging Antivari.

The prospectus of a new Russian Loan has been issued at Amsterdam. The nominal amount is 15 millions sterling, and it is to be issued at 75 at 5 per cent. Subscriptions are to be received in Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam.

The Parliamentary contest in France began in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. A series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the present Ministry was proposed. M. Leon Renault and M. Jules Ferry have been the principal assailants of the Ministry, and M. de Fourton and the Duc de Broglie have spoken in reply. The speeches have been bitter and even violent, but there is no appearance of concession towards the Parliamentary majority.

The failure of the negotiations for a commercial Treaty between Germany and Austria has led to a coolness between the two countries, and a war of hostile tariffs is anticipated.

The session of the Belgian Parliament was opened on Tuesday. The Royal Speech gave a favourable account of the material position of the country and of its relations with foreign Powers.

The Republican party in the United States Congress are displaying a disposition to withdraw opposition to the President's Southern policy.

THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, NOV. 16.

The Montenegrins have carried by assault all the defences of Antivari except the principal fort, which still holds out, although damaged by the bombardment.

SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, NOV. 16.

The *Tagblatt* of to-day publishes intelligence stating that the vanguard of General Gourko's army has united with a Servian corps under General Horvatovich near Pandirole on the Servian frontier. The *Tagblatt*, although having received this from a good source, believes that it requires confirmation.

DEMAND FOR CAPITULATION OF PLEVNA.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

PORADIN, NOV. 12.

The Russians yesterday sent a *parlementaire* to Ghazi Osman to ask him if he thought the time had not come when, after he had so valiantly and heroically defended Plevna, he ought to put an end to the painful condition of his army. To-day Ghazi Osman sent as his answer that he had not yet exhausted all his means of defence, nor had he done all that his duty as a military commander required him to do. It is known here that Osman has taken means to prolong to the utmost his power of defending his now world-famous stronghold.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

VIENNA, NOV. 15, Night.

There does not appear to be much chance of success for the attempt to relieve Osman Pasha. Mehemet Ali's army, which was to concentrate at Sofia, is not yet completed. He is expecting eleven battalions, one battery, and six squadrons of cavalry from Bosnia: but these can hardly arrive before the end of the month. The Porte intended to send to Sofia the Guards and gendarmes from Constantinople, but they are detained owing to the popular excitement in the capital and the fact that the Konack Guard are not trustworthy.

The Russians are preparing to frustrate every attempt at relieving Plevna. The 3rd Division of Infantry and the 1st Division of the Guard are intrenched at Teteven and Radomirce, with the 2nd Division of the Guards as reserves at Gorny Dubnik, ready to oppose the Turks coming from Orkanie.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

VIENNA, NOV. 15.

Intelligence from Bucharest speaks of fresh fighting by Skobeleff, by which he is said to have gained other positions close to the Green Hills, on the left of Radichevo. At the same time we hear that much movement has been going on for some days back in Plevna, from which it is inferred that Osman Pasha is preparing for a sortie, and measures are being taken on the Russian side to prevent it.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH")

SOFIA, NOV. 14.

Although I cannot telegraph the nature of the military movements now taking place, I may mention that an unpleasant surprise is in store for the Russians.

It is reported along the Orkanie road that the Muscovites have been repulsed with great loss at Plevna, and that one of their magazines exploded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FIGHTING NEAR ERZEROUM.

ERZEROUM, NOV. 14, Midnight.

At day break to-day the Russians attacked the fortifications of Top Dagh and scaled and captured the fort of Azizie. Captain Mehemet succeeded, however, immediately afterwards in repulsing them at the point of the bayonet. On the 11th of November a body of Russian cavalry patrolling the neighbourhood of the Ottoman positions, was dispersed by a vigorous cannonade opened on them by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 15 8 P. M.

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha and the inhabitants of Erzeroum are preparing for a resistance *a outrance*. Reinforcements for the Turks are arriving there. The Russians have bombarded the fort of Azizie. Prolonged fighting has been going on near Kars, resulting in the repulse of the Russians. There is a heavy fall of snow.

(CENTREL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

PERA, NOV. 16.

A junction has has been effected between some of Mukhta Pasha's troops and those of Hassan Pasha.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FIGHTING NEAR PLEVNA.

BOGOT, NOV. 15

(Russian official despatch).—Last night the Turks three times attacked General Scobeleff's position. The Russian loss was about 100 men killed and wounded.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

ST PETERSBURG, NOV. 16.

The Russian loss of thirty-two officers and 600 men, which was officially announced a few days ago, is now stated to have been incurred not in the outpost engagement of the 9th inst. before Erzeroum, but the fighting at Deve-Boyun.

THE MARSHAL AND THE SENATE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

PARIS, NOV. 16.—Marshal MacMahon received the Ministers last evening, and congratulated the Duc de Broglie on his speech in the Chamber of Deputies. A conference is to take place between the Ministers and representatives of the Right groups in the Senate, with a view to ensure a majority in the event of its being thought necessary to demand another dissolution of the Chamber.

A POLITICAL DUEL IN FRANCE.

PARIS NOV. 16.—A duel took place this morning between two members of the Chamber of Deputies—M. Mitchell and M. Allain Targe. M. Mitchell was severely wounded in the forearm, and M. Targe received a slight wound in the shoulder.

ARMENIA

THERAPIA, NOV. 11.

MUKHTAR PASHA'S success in repulsing the Russian attack on the fortifications of Erzeroum is regarded here as sufficiently complete materially to change the military situation, since it has placed Erzeroum out of danger of the immediate capture recently apprehended, and gives Mukhtar time to organize his defence, get reinforcements, and restore the moral tone of his troops. The Russians, foiled in an attempt to carry Erzeroum by a *Coup de main* will have no winter quarters and cannot undertake heavy siege operations during the snow season, as they would have to bring the siege train from Alexandropol. The siege of Kars is practicable, but no fear is entertained here of its capture, as it is reported to be well provisioned.

Sir Arnold Kemball and Staff have gone to Baiburt in order to avoid the risk of being shut up in Erzeroum. Many wounded are in the town, and medical aid is urgently needed.

PARIS, NOV. 11.

The following official telegram, dated Constantinople yesterday, has been received by the Ottoman Embassy here:—

"Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Erzeroum that on the 9th of November, in the morning, the Russians attacked the fortified outworks of the Azizie. Our troops met the attack courageously, and the enemy, completely routed, was compelled to fall back, leaving the ditches heaped with dead. The Russians were pursued for an hour and a half by our soldiers."

Another account of this telegram from Mukhtar is that the Russians, having seized a blockhouse situated to the east of Erzeroum and taken a whole battalion prisoners, were attacked in turn, driven back, and the battalion released. The Russians then withdrew to Devi Boyun and the adjoining heights, leaving behind them 15 prisoners in the hands of the Turks.

THE BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

PLEVNA, NOV. 2.

DOLNY DUBNIK, the place from which I now write, was taken yesterday by General Gourko without the loss of a single man. With the 2nd Division and part of the 1st Division of the Guard (Infantry) and 64 guns he attacked yesterday at 6 a. m. The place was fairly intrenched, and held by about 5,000 Turks, under the command of a Pasha. After two hours' sharp cannonade and pretty close rifle firing, the Turks abandoned the position and fled to Plevna. As the place had not been surrounded, as there were no Cavalry present except a small escort, and as they had the direct road into Plevna, only six miles, open behind them, it was impossible to intercept their retreat. After the capture, therefore, of Telis on the 29th ult., of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th, and of this place yesterday, the investment of Plevna may be regarded as complete. The Sofia road is now entirely closed. If Osman Pasha has still 70,000 men, including sick—and that is calculated to be his strength, even after the capture of 12 battalions during the last week—his difficulties from the want of provisions will soon become serious. He is supposed to be yet supplied for one month; but even now, after very heavy fall of rain, Turkish deserters come over in shoals. They say they get nothing to eat, and, being but very barely clothed, they cannot stand and cold and starvation combined. The deserters are principally Redifs or Landwehrmen; the troops of the Line, being well clothed, hold together better. A pregnant sign of the general demoralization is that for the first time in this war, at least in European Turkey, seven battalions at Gorny Dubnik and five at Telis laid down their arms without attempting to cut their way through. At Telis a ludicrous incident happened. A Turkish battalion which had retired from the field early and secured its retreat, on hearing an hour afterwards of the general surrender, marched back and laid down its arms with the rest.

I send you some details of the battle of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th. The place was the centre of the defences on the Sofia road, this place, Dolny Dubnik on the east, and Telis on the west, being its outlying posts. It was strongly intrenched, with a principal redoubt of 490 yards outside and a small, high redoubt inside. This was flanked again at about 1,600 yards on each side by a smaller redoubt, while lines of shelter trenches and detached rifle pits, extending over two miles, made up a very formidable position. The whole of this faced south, covering the little village of Gorny Dubnik, which lies in a hollow behind. It was held by about 12 battalions of Turks, under Chefket Pasha himself, who left the place early in the day. His troops fought under Achet Fevzi Pasha, a very respectable soldier of 55, who did his duty well. Chefket's absence did not make much difference to his men, who fought well for seven hours, as Orientals always do behind walls. They had only four guns in all in the central redoubt. General Gourko crossed the Vid at the shallows near the village of Chirakoo at 6 a. m. on the 24th. The troops engaged were:—The 2d Division of the Guard—viz, the Moscow Grenadiers, Pauloff and Finland Regiments, and the Preobajenski Regiment of the 1st Division, each of four battalions—and the Guard Tirailleur Brigade, 24 battalions in all, with 64 guns and one regiment of Cavalry, the Lancers of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The attack was ordered for 1 o'clock, so as to give the artillery full time to operate; but the same mistake occurred here as at Plevna on the 11th of September. The impetuosity of young troops feebly handled was not to be restrained. At 11 a. m. the Grenadier Regiment, which was on the Russian left, took the right redoubt with a rush. They immediately came under an awful fusillade from the central redoubt commanding it, and, what was worse, the whole artillery fire of their left wing was at once neutralized. Consequently, the fight languished. The Moscow Regiment, which followed the Grenadiers, took more to the right, and endeavoured, under cover of the banks and ditches of the Chaussee to storm the central redoubt; but they only added to the slaughter. The Turkish rifle-fire from the left redoubt took them in flank and rear, and strewed the road thick with corpses. The artillery fire of the Russian right wing was continued all this time; and the right column, consisting of the Pauloff and Finland Regiments, getting round by the ravines of the little stream on which Gorny Dubnik lies, swarmed up to the glacis of the great redoubt to within 200 yards; but the commanding fire of the inside redoubt kept them also in check, and, losing hundreds of men and scores of officers, they could not gain an inch of ground.

Such is the effect of breechloading rifle-fire out of the feeblest intrenchments against men who try to rush over the intervening ground. It is mere butchery; all must go down before the bullets; and the Russian Infantry lose so many men because, magnificent on parade, and drilled to manœuvre on smooth ground to an inch, they have not yet learnt even the elements of the new tactics. An Infantry corps which is not in the hands of its section commanders in such a case is helplessly destroyed. Each successive wave of men in disorder merely adds to the casualties. It makes no impression on the enemy; and the more gallantly it is guided by its young officers the more it swells the death-roll. Let us in England profit by the lesson. Unfortunately, you cannot teach it in peace manœuvres, however much umpires may gallop and storm. You want the bullets in the rifles to teach the young soldiers. If, as old Marshal Foy said in the Peninsula 60 years ago the British Infantry are the best in the world, only, fortunately, there are so few of them, let us teach those few so thoroughly that in the day of battle they will not throw away a man. Let us deeply impress upon them the saying of Bugeaud, "Se faire tuer, ce n'est que l'enfance de la guerre." If I am so urgent about this, and venture, through your columns, to press the lesson upon men much older and more experienced than myself, my excuse must be that I am the only representative of the British Army but one that saw with his own eyes the slaughter of the 11th of September and the only one who has seen the fields of these last three fights, and I, therefore, deem it a public duty that I owe to my comrades of the Army and to England at large to tell faithfully all I have seen, so that I may not at some future day have the mortification to see 15,000 young Englishmen sacrificed to false tactics and a bad system. This is a digression which I trust the vital importance of the subject will excuse. There can be no more useful study for our officers than to master thoroughly the principles of the modern infantry attack, and then to formulate them in drill books and in manuals of question and answer, till the youngest soldier can get them by heart. Let them be thankful that they have not the devoted, simple, but heavy Russian peasant to deal with, but in English, Scotch, and Irish lads, even of the poorest class an intelligence equal to any demands that can be made upon it. We never—that is, until the nation at large understands the question better, and then it will wonder it never saw the simple solution before—I say we never for the next ten years can put more than 90,000 Infantry on to any European field. Let us take care that every lad of them is taught to use the rifle to the highest perfection of which the weapon is capable, and this involves the minute but rapid and practical study of ground.

But to return to the Gorny Dubnik fight. The Turks, with their four guns, and their 12 battalions, in a dirty little earthwork, held their ground from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. against 64 guns and 24 of the finest battalions of the far-famed Imperial Guard of Russia. Night was drawing on, and Gourko, despairing of success, assembled the brigade commanders, and gave the order to draw the men off under cover of the evening, when all of a sudden the men took the thing into their own hands. The Tirailleur Brigade—those four splendid battalions which I described in a telegram from Gorny Studen three weeks ago—crept round by the ravines and village completely in rear of the redoubt, and the men breaking out of the hands of the battalion commanders, rushed up to the glacis, and, lying down, swept the whole rear parapet with the fire of their Berdans. At the same moment the Finland Regiment entered a break where the ditch and parapet had not been completed. When the Turks saw themselves outwitted and outnumbered they lost heart, and Achmet Fevzi Pasha at 6 p.m. hoisted the white flag. Those who were in the rear works made their escape under cover of the darkness, though the Grand Duke's Lancers pursued them and killed a few. Seven battalions laid down their arms, and, to judge by the appearance of the men, were not sorry to exchange starvation and cold for better fare and a life free from shells; but Achmet Fevzi Pasha behaved with great dignity when questioned in Gourko's tent. Thus the persistence of the men turned what would have been another bloody repulse into a great success; but this paltry earthwork cost the 2d Division of the Imperial Guard 154 officers and a little over 3,000 men. It was not General Gourko's fault. His attack was admirably planned, and would have been well executed if the irrepressible impetuosity of the young Grenadier Regiment had not spoilt all and silenced half his guns for the whole day.

While this action was going on, the 1st Division of the Guard, under Rauch, was blocking the Plevna road, and the 4th of the 1st Division, known in our books as the Gacina Regiment, but which has recently received back its old title of Jagerski which it bore under Paul I., was detached as a flanking party to the west to observe Telis, where five battalions of Turks were intrenched with only three guns. Precisely the same thing happened there. What was intended for a reconnaissance only was converted into an assault by the dash of the young soldiers, who got under rifle fire and then broke out of their officers' hands. Their rashness, however, cost them dear. After getting within 300 yards of the works, they were withdrawn with difficulty at dusk, and the Turks, thinking they were retreating, sallied out after them with the bayonet.

Nearly 400 wounded remained on the ground close to the works. Then occurred one of those abominable scenes of horror which would be incredible if it were not testified to by our own two young countrymen, Drs. Douglas and Vachells, who stated voluntarily when prisoners in the Russian camp, what they had seen with their own eyes. Not a single dead man was touched, but the hapless wounded who fell into the hands of these brutes, worse than savages, underwent the torture of having their ears and noses cut off, of worse and nameless mutilation, and, in one or two cases, of being fastened down and having fires lighted on their stomachs. I do not relate what I saw myself, because the bodies were all buried before I arrived; but I tell that which was related to me and to your Special Correspondent by the frank young Englishmen who saw it, and who vowed that no consideration on earth should induce them to serve with the Turks again. They said also that they were useless in the hospitals, for when they wished to amputate to save life they were expressly forbidden by the Pashas, who told them they had special orders to prevent it. "These unfortunates, so say these wretches, will never handle rifle again. If they die now, they will go to Paradise; if you save their life, the Sultan will have to pay them pensions for 40 years, and Turkey is not rich enough to afford that. This would be incredible if it were not attested by Englishmen whose honour is beyond question. Germany has remonstrated forcibly against these barbarities. We were told a few weeks ago by the Porte that they were the work of a few Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, who could not be restrained like Regulars, and that strict orders had been given that they should never happen again, but all the garrison of Telis were Regulars, under regular officers, and commanded by two Pashas. When questioned by the Russian Staff why they permitted such barbarities it was the old story—they could not hold their men—and they declared solemnly they had never heard of the order said to be issued by the Porte. The purpose of the reconnaissance being accomplished, the Regiment of Guard Hussars, in scarlet uniforms, on grey horses, made a dash to try and pick up the wounded and bring off as many as they could; but, wearing a uniform which makes them almost as good a target as it is possible to conceive, the rifle fire from the works drove them back at once, after losing many men. Thus the Turks were left to work their cruel will on the helpless victims.

It is now ascertained beyond reasonable doubt that Osman Pasha has only 79 weak battalions, or, in all, about 60,000 men, in Plevna, and the sick are counted by thousands. What their state must be, with the view the Porte takes about its disabled soldiers, one shudders to think of. The circle of investment is now complete, and it is a simple question of food how long the end will be delayed. General Gourko's positions extend from Tyrnen, on the right bank of the Vid, in a semi-circle round to Gorny Etropol on the north. There the Roumanians take up the circle, and carry it through Tirstenik and Verbitza to the Gravitza redoubt. There are 120,000 men and 600 field and siege guns on this circle. It is another Metz, with Todleben in place of the Red Prince. I should think the 1st of December must see the end, and then Gourko's wise dash in July last has secured the gates of the Balkans.

A Shanghai paper says, "We have referred several times to the performances of homing pigeons kept by local fanciers. But a flight achieved by half a dozen lately eclipses anything we have yet heard of. Six pigeons, only seven months old, let go at Woosih, at daylight, all returned to their cot before 9 a.m. The distance cannot be very far short of 100 miles."

THE Newspaper Press.—This literary machine was invented about a century ago. In the language of the turf it was sired by Essay out of Flying Post. At first its object was simply to circulate news. Then it began to manufacture opinion. As mankind became more and more busy in commercial affairs they had less time for meditation, and it was very convenient to buy opinions ready made, and to have their minds made up for them without the trouble of consideration. So this machine soon came into universal use, and the slow craftsman of literature, the old-fashioned thinker, the weaver of sound, strong argument, finding no market for his laboriously fashioned brain-produce, became a press man. The inexorable machine now calls upon him for so much composition, not for thought. He writes by the yard. It matters not whether his faculties are ill at ease or well-disposed, in vein or out of gear; copy must be had. This daily milking of his brain, this eternal diarrhœa of thought, has debilitated his mental system. He is under instructions to write for commonplace intellects,—that is, to treat his subjects in a shallow or showy manner, as 'the impression' is only intended to live for one day. He is appreciated not for the truth of what he writes (that is a secondary matter), be is urged to be racy, and so learns to cover with pertness of style his baldness of treatment, and to put a satin face upon a shoddy argument. I speak of the newspaper press as a literary man, and as it affects the constitution of literature. It is needless here to allude to its power and services as a cohesive agent in civilisation. But to effect its purpose and to consolidate its dynasty, it was obliged to absorb our power as essayists and degrade our independence. We became subject to a training in which, it may be said, the march of intellect was regulated by the editorial goose step. By this means it raised a disciplined force, but by the process the race of literary heroes was extinguished. As the newspaper press has prospered, so in proportion have the poet, the novelist, and the dramatist disappeared. In the commencement of this century the list of authors, headed by Byron, Shelly, Moore, Scott, Sheridan, Colman, Bulwer, and Knowles formed but a few of the phalanx. Where are their compeers of this period? They are private soldiers in the ranks of the press. Have you ever examined meditatively the counter of a bookseller? Have you not found nine out of ten new works of fiction, displayed there for sale, to be the product of female brains? Why do women almost monopolise this branch of literature? The answer is that men are recruited for the ranks of the press. That is wherefore we see women doing their work in the fields of literature. But it may be remarked that surely some sturdy brain would rebel against this conscription and resolutely preserve its freedom. Such there are; but the press has, by depreciating the product of literature, cultivated millions of readers with no intelligence above or beyond the scope of a newspaper article. This multitudinous fry inhabit the shoals of thought, overwhelming the select few who still have stomach for works of greater reach and power.—*North American Review.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. BY ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
was be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Now Ready.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR
DECEMBER 1877.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andr
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Khamgaum State Railway.
  Amraotee State Railway.
  Wurdah State Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta & South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
  Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Company.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
„ of Fares for Palanquins.
„ of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guaranted of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

ARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
12, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.
For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.
Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.
For further particulars apply to
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard West, Planting Agent and Contractor, South Wynaad, Veythery.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which life and health depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic an electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which being connected on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction.

The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.	HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0	The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0	Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	8
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8	Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Shell Hats	10	0	Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8			

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCKETS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs.* 40 *to* 100.

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs.* 18 *to* 150. *Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs.* 40 *to* 200.

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx Sardonyx Blood Stone &c., priced from Rs.* 22 *to* 70.

GEM RINGS *for Ladies, set with Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Emeralds, &c. of new patterns and most beautiful designs.*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits 10 to	15	8	Travelling Caps	4	8	Courier Bags 9-8 to	12	8	China Bath Slippers	1	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8	8	Money Belts 2-8 to	6	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Warm Suits 30 to	40	0	Travelling Hats	4	8	Sovereign Boxes 3-8 to	4	4	Pocket Filters	2	12
Boys' Suits	10	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm 9-8 to	12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	2
Overcoats and Ulsters from 35 to	65	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Sponge Bags	1	8
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20	0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8	Travelling do.	1	8	Sponges	3	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Blankets each	10	8	English Feather do.	7	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds 10 to	10	5	Do. Horse Hair do.	7	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
White do.	4	8	*Resais* or Quilts	5	8	Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
English Cambric do	4	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks 12-8 to	23	0	Cotton do	15	0	Do. Brushes	0	10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Rug Straps 1-8 to	2	8	Nail Do	0	12
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Extra Large do	75	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case 9-8 to	12	8
Spun Silk do	11	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0	Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0	Extra large do	24	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Do. Strops 3-8 to	4	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12	Nail Scissors 1-8 to	1	8
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8	Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Warm do „	15	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Linen Collars doz.	6	0	Champagne Taps	8	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5	5	Pocket Knives	2	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Warm Gloves	1	0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete 25 to	30	0	Children's Gloves 1 to	1	8	Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6	0	Mits	1	8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8				Mufflers	2	12	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from 6 to	15	0				Pins, Scarf	1	0	Fragrant Florelline	1	8
						Sailors' Knot 1-8 to	3	0	Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
						Windsors for Bow or Ring 1-8 to	4	0	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
						Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12	Overland Chairs best Beach 5-8 to	12	8
						Gents' Slippers	2	8			
						Ladies' Shoes	2	12			

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	4	9	8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9	12	10	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	12	12	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13	8	14	0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	8	8	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	7	8	8	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, }
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, December. 1875.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
19, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ON HAND,
J. AND W. TOLLEY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.
D. B. Express Rifle, 450 and 500 gauge, complete ....Rs. 500
Single Snider Express Rifle, 450 bore, complete .... „ 325
D. B. C. F., Smooth bore, Shot Gun, complete .... „ 300
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES' PEPSINE MIXTURE, THE ONLY CURE FOR INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."

The Great Healer of the Stomach is Warranted to Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Acidity, Sickness, Headache, Giddiness, Pains between the shoulders, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Redness in the Face, Palpitation, Liver Complaints, &c. Its effects are magical, as it quickly removes wind and all undigested food from the stomach, and supplies the quantity of gastric fluid necessary for perfect digestion. Sold in Bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!! &c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes, et will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its affects are magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.

Sold in bottles, Re. 1-6-0 each, Cash.
BY MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street.
BY MESSRS. CASH & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Or free by post to any part of India for 48 stamps, by
A. W. MASON,
15, Royd Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER;

One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands or Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, of Calomel. The only safe remedy is

Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

SEWING COTTON.
Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head
BROOK'S

Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

EXHIBITION PRIZES.
The Only Prize Medal ....London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal ....Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal ....London, 1862.
Gold Medal ....Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour ....Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award ....Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has never been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are :—

THOMAS WM. S. LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemist an Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Parado Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots
} Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.
} Finest quality we can produce 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved .... 18s. 6d.
Very superior .... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality .... 25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots..5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels............7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers .... 3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution :—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras India.

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,
THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth.*

They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS.

LANCET, *June* 9, 1877, says :—"BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON.—Graham's memorable discovery of dialysis received one of its first applications in the preparation by him of liquid ferric hydrate. Ferric chloride in solution dissolves a large quantity of the hydrate, and when the mixture is dialysed, the crystallized chloride passes through the membrane, while the colloid hydrate remains behind in aqueous solution *Such a solution, neutral, tasteless,* and containing but little chloride, *is now before us.* It is precipitated both by acids and alkalies, but can be mixed with water in all proportions. It is a beautiful and interesting preparation, and, is neatly got up in a box containing a little pipette, and india-rubber cap for delivery of drops."

Bottles, in Card Case, with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d. *and* 3 *each. Doses specified on each Bottle.*

N.B.—The 4s. 6d. size contains sufficient for nearly two months' regular treatment.

Agents :—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

FRIENDS of the late COLONEL BAIGRIE, C. B., who desire to join in the MEMORIAL for which Subscriptions are being collected, are invited to send their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay, either in Bombay or at Poona, where accounts have been opened under the head of "THE COLONEL BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND."

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for
EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

STIRLING, BALD & Co., 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.

PASSAGES ENGAGED, Baggage collected and shipped.

BOOKS, Magazines, Newspapers, and Miscellaneous Supplies of all descriptions supplied at lowest rates. Special terms to Book Clubs and Messes.

PARCELS received and forwarded.

Corresponding House:
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & COMPANY.
SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, an English-built Dogcart by Bennet & Sons, Ipswich, of England, used only 2 months; suitable for Australian or Arab Horse. Also an English-built very nice self-driving PARK PHAETON. Price moderate.

Also always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

To The Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED free of Commission. REMITTANCES effected at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.
AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.
PARCELS SENT TO ENGLAND, &c.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES FOR THE MILL.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for the Mill of the abovenamed Company are hereby invited, and will be received up to the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort

Full particulars of the stores required, and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied at the Mill on the DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Intending Tenderers will be supplied with printed forms of Schedules on payment of One Rupee per copy.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

FINE ART GALLERY,
HUMMUM STREET.

MR. LOUIS FRANK

HAS now on view a large collection of his ORIGINAL and SELECTED SKETCHES both in Oils and Water-Colour, of Matheran, Mahableshwur, Bombay, Malabar, Colaba, Gore Bunder, Poonah, Burmah, Cashmere, &c., &c.

JUST LANDED,
A large and select invoice of
PICTURE FRAMING,
From 1 to 5 inches broad, and suitable for either Wreta. Colour Drawings or large Oil Paintings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging about 550 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 650 Tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oils," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Dec. next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and, for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, November 20, 1877.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA,
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1 1½., 2s. 2d., and 4s. 6d.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876............£1,475,858
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE............£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,494,934

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents, Bombay.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.

POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofusail at most favourable terms.

Claims settled in Bombay promptly by
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation
Bombay 16th August 1875.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME .... £ 493,120
FUNDS IN HAND .... £ 885,358
CLAIMS PAID £2,056,890

MEDICAL REFERREE—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.

THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most successful Fire Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company. Next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S. *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.	
Sampson Lucas, Esq.	

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M.P.

Robert Lewis, *Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS
On an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives Resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
(which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINK'S Patent Duplex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.

The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

An early inspection is requested.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,
Shaik Memon Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude. Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W.,
ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

. .—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs PHAROAH and Co